

SENATE ACCEPTS DEBT FUNDING BILL ON A PARTY VOTE

Commission of Five Members,
Headed by Mr. Mellon, Will
Handle Loan Payments Under
the Terms of the Measure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special).—By sending the foreign debt bill to conference late today the Senate voted to lodge almost unlimited authority in a commission of five members, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to refund or convert the \$11,000,000,000 indebtedness, owed to the United States from its former allies in the World War.

Except for three Republicans who joined with the opposition, the vote by which the Senate passed the legislation, 39 to 25, was along strict party lines. The Republican who voted against passage were William E. Borah of Idaho, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Before the final vote, was taken the proposed soldiers' bonus bill, offered as a rider, became the center of a sharp partisan struggle. On two separate ballots the Republican majority successfully repulsed attempts to propose a bonus bill, charging Democratic leaders with "dilatory tactics" in seeking to delay or block final action on the debt measure.

Cancellation Forbidden

Under the bill, which already has passed the House, the date of maturity of new obligations accepted in exchange for demand notes now held by the United States Government will not extend beyond June 15, 1947, and the rate of interest is not to be less than 4 1/2 per cent. It is expressly forbidden to cancel any part of either principal or interest, or to accept the bonds of one government in liquidation of the indebtedness of another government.

Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee, injected the bonus fight into the proceedings by offering the original "five year" bill, with a provision for the financing of the payments of adjusted compensation through collections of interest on the foreign debt. Should these interest collections prove insufficient to meet payments, the Senator proposed the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness and bonds of foreign governments.

By a vote of 42 to 23, the Senate sustained a motion by James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, to table the amendment. Along with it was tabled another bonus amendment offered by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, providing for land settlements.

Republicans Attacked

At the end of a long wrangle, Andrew A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, offered a three-bonus amendment providing for direct appropriations from the Treasury to meet the payments. This was rejected by a vote of 42 to 21.

Fighting the Republicans for their failure on two former occasions to enact the long-promised bonus legislation, Senator Simmons charged that the Republican caucus, in deciding that the bonus bill should originate in the House, had merely "manufactured another excuse" for postponing it a third time.

Porter J. McCumber (R.), chairman of the Finance Committee, and himself the author of the bonus bill that met failure in the Senate, denounced the alleged partisan tactics of the North Carolinian. He said he had hoped the bonus bill "would be looked upon as an American bill and not as a partisan measure," to be "used as a football for the advantage of some political party."

Declaring that the measure is now in process of framing by the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. McCumber assured the Senate that the bonus would be passed very soon as an independent piece of legislation. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is to appear before the House committee on Thursday.

In several particulars the foreign debt bill was amended by the Senate before its passage. Administration lines were broken on an amendment offered by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, following assertions that the bill bestowed almost blanket powers upon the proposed commission. His amend-

ment struck out a provision empowering the commission to "adjust and settle any and all claims, not now represented by bonds or obligations, which the United States now has or hereafter may have against any foreign government and to accept securities therefor." This is supposed to safeguard claims against Germany. The vote adopting it was 39 to 25. Thirteen Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for it.

David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, scored a second victory for the opponents when the Senate adopted an amendment providing that whenever the commission shall conclude any agreement for the refunding or conversion of any part of the foreign debt, such agreements shall be immediately submitted to the Senate for its information. No record vote was taken, the purpose of the amendment being to give publicity to all contracts affecting the debt.

A third amendment, accepted at the proposal of Senator McCumber, declared that the authority of the commission over any bonds or other obligations into which any part of the debt may be refunded or converted would cease as soon as the refunding or the conversion is accomplished. Other attempts to amend the bill failed.

Speed Record Set For Liquor Cases

Judge Howe of Vermont Handles
49 Cases in Two Hours

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—United States Judge Harlan B. Howe of Vermont, who was sent to Brooklyn to hear about 700 liquor violation cases that have been clogging the judiciary for months, set a new speed record this morning when he cleaned up the whole day's calendar of 49 cases in one hour and 58 minutes. One hundred cases a day is to be the pace from now on, he told the clerk.

Fines, forfeit of bail and dismissals were the means he used to dispose quickly of accused persons. No jail sentence was imposed.

Some one expressed wonder that Judge Howe could make such speed with so much red tape to contend with. "Red tape?" he said. "I brush through it."

FIRST SESSION OF WORLD COURT

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31 (By The Associated Press).—At the first informal and preliminary sitting of the permanent International Court of Justice in the Peace Palace yesterday, nine of the 11 judges and two supplementary judges were present. Dr. D. T. C. Loder of Holland took the chair pending the election of a president.

The first question to be settled was whether the supplementary judges should participate in this election. This being decided in the affirmative, the meeting decided to invite the two other supplementary judges, namely, Demetrius Negulesko of Rumania and Dr. Chung-Hui Wang of China, to participate. The election will take place at the next sitting on Friday of this week. In the meantime Dr. Loder will act as provisional president.

It was decided to request the secretariat of the League of Nations to provide the court with a provisional secretariat. The first public meeting of the court was fixed for Feb. 15. Among the judges present were John Bassett Moore of the United States, Viscount Finlay of Great Britain, Yoroso Oda of Japan, Senator Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, Rafael Altamira of Spain, Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Max Huber of Switzerland and Charles Andre Weiss of France.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE FOR SPAIN

MADRID, Jan. 31.—(By The Associated Press).—The trade balance between Spain and the United States in December favored Spain for the first time in many years.

The chief cause was the increased demand in the United States for Spanish olives, olive oil, nuts, fruits, sea-birds and herbs, while Spaniards were unable to import much from the United States up to the end of last year in consequence of the high value of the dollar. This, however, has since depreciated, with the result that Spanish demand for American agricultural, textile and other machinery is improving rapidly.

INDIAN SITUATION MORE AGGRAVATED

Persistent Pressing of Civil Disobedience Program Aids Muhammadan Plan to Promote Alignment on Basis of Color

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Special Cable).—The Indian situation is more complicated by the fact that the volunteer associations throughout the country have refused to recognize the outlawing of their organization. Meetings have been held at Dacca, Mymensingh, and Barisal in defiance of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and a situation bordering on civil disobedience has been thereby inaugurated. Mahatma Gandhi's program of mass civil disobedience, recently postponed from Nov. 4 to the end of January, has not yet been initiated, though in Guntur and in Madras the natives are already refusing to pay rents. Critical conditions are evident in many places and letters are reported from planters in outlying places, begging additional military protection where there are few whites amid thousands of natives. Should civil disobedience be proclaimed, the possibilities are it may spread with uncontrollable rapidity and Mr. Gandhi will be answerable for European lives outside the limits of police and military protection. Even police stations have been seized in some places and, notwithstanding the provincial government's threat to put restraint on the property of persons refusing to pay rates and rent, this civil disobedience is spreading. Indeed the rates and rent refusal is so popular that some of the provincial governments are seriously considering turning these areas into communities for "depressed classes." These, constituted of the lowest caste natives, are almost paupers, who always rely to a great extent on government support.

There are serious disturbances in Calcutta, both the police and troops being compelled to use force in dispersing mobs. As formerly, disturbances are fomented if not inaugurated by the Muhammadan element, who are insistent that the Hindus should commence civil disobedience without delay. The Hindus, thus encouraged, regard the question not as a religious but as a color question and already the Hindus have almost forgotten that in ridding themselves of the Europeans, they would inevitably suffer Muhammadan rule.

The noticeably less disturbance in the native states compared to that in the provinces is mainly attributable to the methods employed by the native princes with rioters. It now transpires that the great measure of peace enjoyed under native rule is due to the color question. This makes the position of the planters and others in outlying districts all the more serious and the Muhammadan population sees that in exploiting the color question they can detach notice from their ultimate aim of bringing India under Muhammadan rule.

Much now depends upon Mr. Gandhi. His call for non-violence will certainly be unavailing and the Bombay riots will be trifles compared with his responsibility for inciting his countrymen to refuse obedience to law and order. The central government is being widely urged to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act and even some provincial councils composed of more moderate opinion have been induced to support this appeal. Meantime the Government of India has not seen its way to withdraw this measure but a concrete sign of settlement in the country might induce it seriously to consider the proposal.

Agitators Promise Taxation Exemption and Stir Prejudice

LONDON, Jan. 31 (By The Associated Press).—Beginning of the "civil disobedience" campaign in India, fixed for today, caused several London newspapers to discuss the outlook, which they regard with considerable anxiety. Reports appear almost daily in the London press showing that the Non-Cooperation propaganda is becoming intensified in the rural areas where the peasantry is elated at the prospect held out by agents of M. K. Gandhi, Non-Cooperationist leader, that they may be exempted from taxation. There are also indications of serious unrest in some provinces, chiefly at Barabanki and Hardoi, in Northern Oudh, where it is reported agitators are exciting the people with assertions similar to those which materially aided the cause of the Indian mutiny. Among these are statements calculated to arouse religious prejudice.

Similar stories affecting the religious prejudices of the Hindus are

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Washington to Learn How to Handle Snowstorm

Impeded Traffic Raises Criticism Against Municipal Authorities and Reforms Are Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special).—The recent heavy fall of snow which after three days still impedes traffic in the streets of Washington has accentuated the dissatisfaction with the municipal government, and the alleged inefficiency of the authorities has been brought to the attention of the federal officials. Plans are taking shape to ask for needed reform, but they have not yet been definitely worked out.

The Administration let it be known today that it did not regard the fault, if there was any, as being due to the system of government. It was pointed out that most students of municipal conditions regarded the commission government as being in line with the most advanced methods of carrying on a city administration and Washington has a close approach to this form of government. The commissioners are appointed by the President and a large part of the money for the city expenses is appropriated by Congress. There is every reason, it is said, why Washington should be a well-governed, well-kept city. When all goes favorably it is.

It does not stand emergency tests, it is asserted by critics, as well as cities where the facilities are apparently less favorable. The recent storm is the example now in point. It is granted that Washington was hard hit. One had to go back more than 20 years to find a parallel for it. However, Washington has opportunities which

circulating with the purpose of influencing that section of the populace. Official dispatches admit the seriousness of the situation, pointing out that "the mass of inflammable material is so great that the possibility of widespread disturbances in the near future cannot be ignored."

Meeting Dispersed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.—Women from the Bengal and Punjab regions were among the speakers at a Non-Cooperation meeting on Sunday which was dispersed by the police. One hundred and eight men were arrested.

LATEST WIRELESS FOR NEW PACIFIC LINERS

MONTREAL, (Special).—Arrangements have been made by the Canadian Pacific steamships with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada to equip the new trans-Pacific steamships Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia with the most comprehensive range of the latest type of wireless apparatus.

This will enable the steamships to make the fullest possible use of the latest developments in radio-engineering as a means of additional safety for passengers and crew, as an aid to navigation, and for long distance telegraph service. The new equipment is featured chiefly by the wireless direction finder as an aid to navigation.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CREDIT AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The official press bureau announces today that the Russian Central Cooperative Organization has signed with a German trading firm a credit agreement for 500,000,000 marks.

The Commission of Finance has announced that the government intends to abolish all limitations on the amount of precious metals which may be held by individuals.

AMBASSADORSHIP DECLINED

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Andreas Hermes, Minister of Food, has definitely declined appointment as Ambassador to the United States. His declination is largely due to leading members of his own party who desired him to retain his post in the Cabinet.

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LEGION ASKS FOR ACTION ON BONUS

Politics in Adjusted Compensation Bill Are Decried by National Commander at Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special).—That the adjusted compensation bill, otherwise known as the bonus bill, should no longer be made a political football and that favorable action upon it should be taken immediately, while there is a pressing need for financial relief among thousands of former service men, is the demand of the American Legion. The need for this legislation, which is being vigorously opposed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and by others who claim that it is impossible to provide the necessary funds for the bonus without harmful taxation, was set forth to the members of the House Ways and Means Committee today, at the first of its hearings on the bonus bill, by officers of the American Legion, among them, Hanford MacNider, national commander.

Aid to Unemployed

The American Legion is not interested in the bonus legislation from a political point of view, nor does it wish to descend to political maneuvers to secure its passage, the committee was told by John T. Taylor, vice-chairman of the National Legislative Committee. Mr. Taylor declared that "the whole principle of the adjusted compensation bill is to make up to former service men the economic handicap they suffered in comparison with the men who stayed at home during the war and worked for much higher wages." The benefits of such legislation are particularly imperative now, when a large number of such men are unable to find employment, he said. He gave it as his opinion that about 80 per cent of the veterans would take advantage of the cash payment feature of the bill, although other witnesses put the estimate at about 50 per cent.

Several of the witnesses were questioned by committee members as to what methods for raising the necessary revenue to meet the bonus payments they would propose as meeting with the approval of the men who are to profit by the plan. They refused,

however, to advance any definite plan. D. C. Steck, chairman of the National Legislative Committee, told the committee that he believed the members of the legion would be willing to share the burden equally with other American citizens through the levying of a sales tax or any other plan which might be agreed upon.

Mr. Mellon Is Criticized

Mr. MacNider also appeared before the committee to urge quick passage of the bill. He sharply criticized the stand taken by Secretary Mellon in pointing out to Mr. Fordney the difficulties in financing the adjusted compensation payments.

"This is not a bonus," declared Mr. MacNider, "it is the payment of a just obligation. Payments of debts are always irksome, but we feel that Mr. Mellon would do better to find and suggest proper methods of raising the money. In addition Mr. Mellon has taken no cognizance of the fact that the benefits of this bill will strengthen the economic fabric of the country because it allows beneficiaries to build homes, buy farms and farm machinery, and train themselves for useful vocations."

He also told the committee that, in order to defray the cost of administration of the measure, which its opponents have seized upon as a basis for opposition, the Legion would offer to the government the services of its 11,000 posts to distribute and return all applications for compensation.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO ENACT SHIPPING LAW

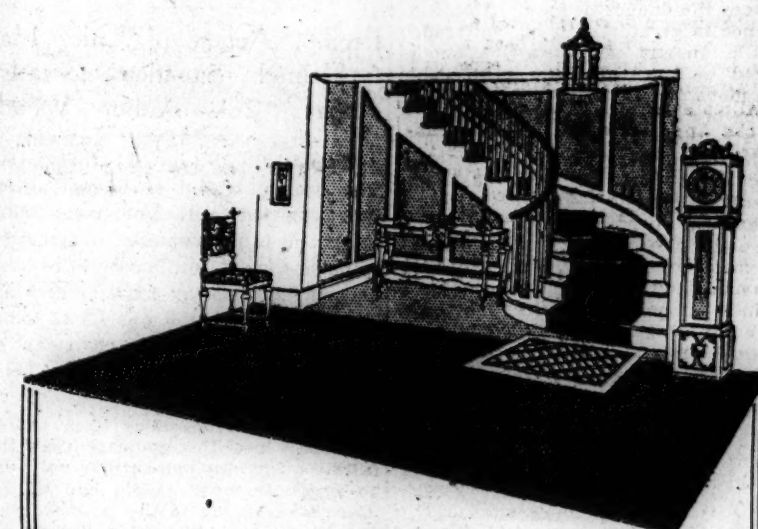
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Enactment by Congress of a shipping law at the present session is confidently expected by President Harding, it was said at the White House today.

Mr. Harding will send Congress a message on the merchant shipping situation soon. He is still, it was said, going over the report recently submitted to him by the chairman of the Shipping Board.

PORTUGAL MAY GET LOAN

LISBON, Jan. 30.—Portugal, it is announced, intends to arrange for an external loan for the payment of war debts to England in conformity with the accord of 1916.

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From the Boston Evening Transcript of Jan. 31, 1922.

MONITOR IN NEW HANDS

First Issue of "Restored" Publication Out Today—
Science Management Congratulated

The taking over of The Christian Science Publishing Society by the new Trustees, Fred M. Lamson, William P. McKensie and James E. Patton yesterday, which signalled the return of the church periodicals to the control of The Christian Science Board of Directors, was celebrated informally last night when a considerable number of those who had attended W. D. Kilpatrick's lecture on Christian Science in The Mother Church visited the Publishing House to congratulate the new management.

The corridors of the Publishing House were filled with people, many of whom had not been inside of the building since the controversy over the control of the periodicals arose between the former Trustees and the church Directors. They warmly congratulated the new business manager, Charles E. Jarvis, and the new editor of The Monitor, Willis J. Abbot, and watched with interest the work of getting out the first number of The Monitor under "restored" conditions.

NEAR EAST ISSUE JEOPARDIZES THE GENOA CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

late their settlement. Greece provides no such obstacle as, since Nov. 4 last, she has consented to place her interests in the hands of the Allies.

One may hope that the diplomatic negotiations will indicate some means of escape from the impasse. Nevertheless it is necessary to envisage the prospect of a complete breakdown of the attempts to secure an inter-allied settlement. In this case, international intervention is the only alternative to chaos. The problem could be placed before the League of Nations or the Genoa Conference if the latter materializes. The Christian Science Monitor has reason to believe that either course would be agreeable to the British Government, whose only ambition is the restoration of peace, consistent with the conditions aforesaid, which naturally appeal to any international body.

What effect developments will have upon the Genoa conference remains to be seen. Mr. Poincaré flatly dislikes the project and the suspension of the Near East conference is possibly partly related to the general desire to escape Mr. Briand's commitments. The Genoa meeting certainly is in danger of postponement.

How France Views Dramatic

Adjournment of Conference

PARIS, Jan. 31 (Special Cable)—The disposition of the French is naturally to discover all kinds of unpleasant motives in the dramatic adjournment of the Near East Conference. Until the last moment there existed no doubt in France that the reunion would take place as fixed and information concerning the French official attitude and the probable course of events was readily forthcoming. It was not until afternoon that a quite unofficial note announced that neither Lord Curzon nor Marquess Della Torretta intended to come to Paris for at least another week. The reason given was that sufficient time had not been allowed to examine the memorandum submitted by the French. The authorities were taken completely by surprise. It was still later in the day that the official hint was given of the postponement, but not until late in the evening did the news become definitive.

Obviously it is a somewhat strange procedure to give such notice at the eleventh hour, after all arrangements have been made. But there really appears to be no serious diplomatic significance in connection with the incident. The problems to be resolved are numerous and complicated and although there had already been a preliminary understanding respecting evacuation of Smyrna, intervention of the Allies between Turkey and Greece, and the Ankara Treaty, the memorandum of Mr. Poincaré only reached the British Foreign Office on Saturday evening. Evidently it is considered to go beyond the point elucidated in course of the conversation which Lord Curzon recently had in Paris with Mr. Poincaré.

No Cause for Pessimism
According to the belief in well-informed circles, there is no such difference of view that the postponement is to be interpreted in a pessimistic sense. Especially is the accord represented as practically complete on the Ankara Treaty. There must arise, however, the grave problem of the protection of Christians in Cilicia and in Smyrna. The League of Nations is spoken of as an administrative body which will control the police and armed forces and this solution appears acceptable. But even after the meeting of Italian, British and French authorities, there will be a further exchange of notes.

Certain incidents are being brought up which have a curious character. It is alleged that the Poincaré Ministry, immediately after taking office, assured the Turkish Government of its sympathy and assistance and this demarche tends to disqualify France for the rôle of impartial arbitrator. Mr. Poincaré denies having made such a demarche and denial is also given to the story of communication to the Turks of the British memorandum relative to a revision of the Sykes

Treaty, a communication which is attributed to the Briand Cabinet and which may complicate the settlement.

Reparations Problem

Now that the Greek desire for peace is certain, it is of urgent importance to ascertain the feeling of the Turks and in this connection the French attitude is interesting. France will flatly decline to impose peace on Turkey forcibly, or to do anything of a hostile character which would jeopardize the Ankara Treaty, although Mr. Poincaré will repudiate, if necessary, any secret understandings entered into with the Turks.

In the meantime, suggestions reach Paris of a new Supreme Council meeting to discuss in more formal manner not only eastern affairs but the reparations problem, which is referred by the commission to the respective governments in preparation for the Genoa conference.

The French certainly are against such a meeting and a rather more doubtful view of Genoa has been taken during the past few days.

Genoa Participation Asked

PARIS, Jan. 31—Ferid Bey, Turkish Nationalist representative in Paris, today sent a letter to Premier Bonomi of Italy, expressing "profound surprise and keen regret" that his government was not invited to send representatives to the Genoa conference. The letter asked the Italian Premier to take whatever steps he could to bring about such an invitation.

President Sees Ambassadors

PARIS, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press)—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, and George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, were in conversation today with Premier Poincaré for nearly 40 minutes. Afterward the ambassadors said that their talk was of a general nature and that it did not relate especially to the Genoa economic conference or to Franco-American relations.

IRISH CONFERENCE

TO BE RESUMED

(Continued from Page 1)

lution pledging allegiance to the Dail Eireann. O'Doherty, who was returned by a majority on a party vote, proposed a resolution, which was carried, protesting against partition. He said the citizens of Derry would not allow themselves to be driven out of the Free State like sheep, notwithstanding any agreement signed by Mr. Craig and Mr. Collins.

Macready-Collins Meeting

DUBLIN, Jan. 30—Gen. Sir C. F. Nevill Macready, former British military commander in Ireland, came to Dublin today from London and conferred in the city hall with Michael Collins.

Belfast Lord Mayor Remains

BELFAST, Jan. 30—Sir William F. Costes today was re-elected Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Republican Wins in Sligo

SLIGO, Jan. 30—Michael Nevin, Republican Laborite, defeated Harry Dewey, Free State Laborite, for the office of Mayor here today. His majority was four.

Dublin Lord Mayor Re-elected

DUBLIN, Jan. 30—Lord Mayor Laurence O'Neill today was re-elected to that office.

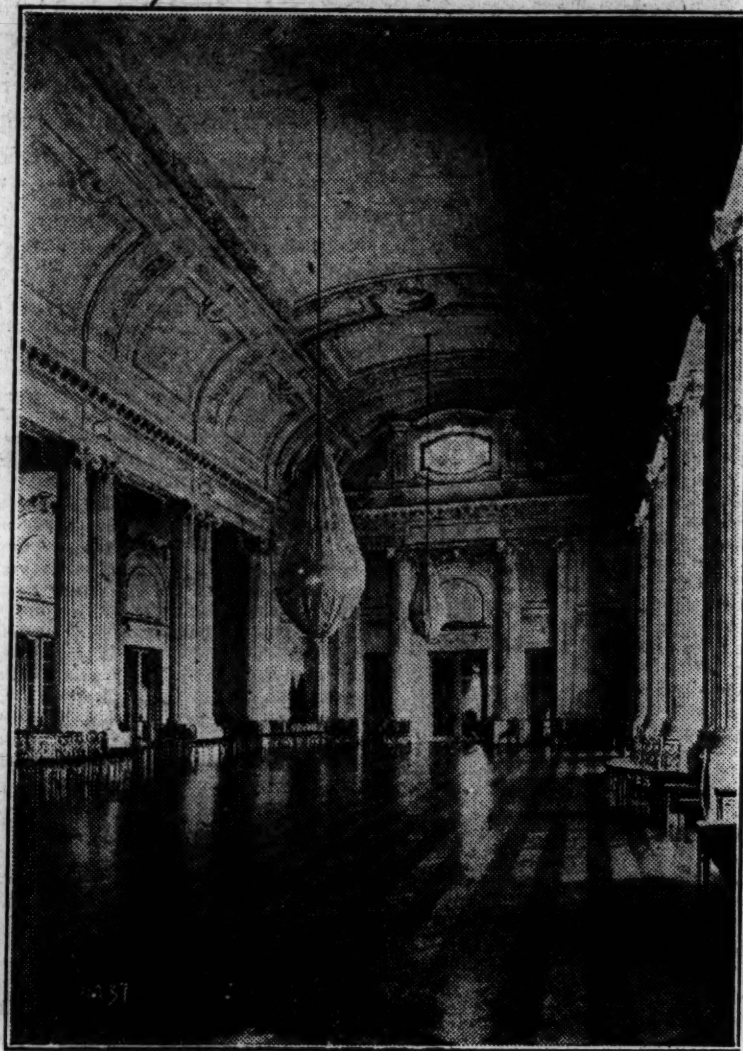
Cork Election Unanimous

CORK, Jan. 30—Daniel O'Callaghan was unanimously re-elected Lord Mayor of Cork today. Although he was opposed to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, he was nominated by Liam Deoriste, and the nomination was seconded by Darry Egan. Both were in favor of the treaty.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF UNDER FIRE

TORONTO, Jan. 31—Ontario is considering abolition of the office of sheriff, one of the oldest known to English law, but now described by the provincial Public Services Commission as "nothing but a glorified bailiff." One proposal advanced by the commission is to combine the offices of sheriff, high constable and jailer.

ARMAMENT CONFERENCE WORK IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETE



Scene of the consummation of the peace of the Pacific
Hall of the Americas, Pan-American Union Building

Naval Treaty Agreed Upon by Committee of Powers Will Be Presented at Plenary Session—Mr. Jusserand Defends Attitude of the French Nation at Gathering

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)—On the eve of another plenary session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, there is a general taking of stock regarding what has been achieved, for while there will be one more open session before the delegates depart for their respective countries, practically the work of the Conference is now complete. The naval treaty agreed upon in committee by the powers most deeply concerned, which will be presented to the Conference at tomorrow's session, goes to the root of the disarmament effort. In effect, it seeks to tie up the nations from participating in the great race of outbidding each other for the biggest navy. Checks are applied where it is believed that they will prove most effective and safeguards have been thrown around the treaty to make it acceptable to the American Senate.

In general, the people know what the Conference has been able to do and what it has not. What the committees are doing now is to put into final and acceptable shape their findings and agreements. The Conference will then send them forth to be tested as to their practical value in minimizing the chances of war.

French Attitude Defended

As for the Far East, where the knots have been so hard to untie and where there exist many of the sources of irritation and friction which tend to cause wars, something has been done to lessen them and to prevent the exploitation and spoliation of China by Japan and European powers. There will be at least two treaties in regard to China. Experts are at work drafting them and the long deferred agreement on Shantung has at least been reached in time to take its place with other agreements which are to issue as memorials of the Conference.

When the naval treaty was reported out from the sub-committee of 15 by the chairman, Mr. Hughes, today, Mr. Jusserand asked permission to present some observations in defense of the French attitude in the Conference, which were in part as follows:

"In the course of the last few weeks the country that I have represented in America for nearly 20 years has been censured with extreme severity, and I might use another word. The letters I have been receiving, the articles which I have read, the conversations in which I have taken part, all this shows us a very grave, serious misunderstanding is persisting in the minds of many as to the ideas of France, her faith and her aspirations.

Submarines Attacked
"Many people continue to believe that although we are poor, and we are poor for reasons of which we are not ashamed—although we are poor, that we wanted to establish a big navy, of big warships. Nothing of the kind. We were only thinking of the case when in the future that might be necessary and when we might become less poor, in order to resume on the high seas the rank which we have ever held.

"The chief blame aimed at us has had for its cause the question of the submarines. People continue to be persuaded that we have a passion for these loathed machines and want to use them German fashion. All this is chiefly grounded on remarks made by the First Lord of the Admiralty at the sitting of Dec. 30. They had an immense effect, still lasting. They were based on an article by Commander Castex, published in January, 1920, who is now famous but was not before, and I had trouble to find a copy and read it.

"I have done so and found that, as for the tone of the article, it is rather

paradoxical, the author passes sweeping judgments on many men and problems and there are a number of points on which I disagree with him. He finds obviously pleasure in upsetting commonly prevailing ideas; he generously distributes blame to many, to the English, to the Germans, to the French.

"As to the substance of the article, its purpose, which could not be suspected from the extracts read, is to show the uselessness of privateering under any form, unless the country that has recourse to it is in actual possession of the high seas, through the number and force of her main ships."

Quotations Misleading

Mr. Jusserand declared that the quotations from Commander Castex made by Lord Lee had been misleading as remarks attributed to Commander Castex as expressive of French sentiment were really quoted by him to show the German attitude. "I am justified, I believe, in saying," said Mr. Jusserand, "that neither the infamy wrongly ascribed to Commander Castex nor any other is taught nor ever shall be taught in any of those French naval schools whence came the comrades of war that have fallen of late by the side of American and British officers and those of the other allied nations; nothing of the kind has ever been taught nor ever shall be."

Lord Lee, declaring that he desired to avoid entering into controversy, asserted that whatever might be the opinion with regard to this or that individual phrase there could be no question whatsoever that the main thesis of the article was to point out that the characteristics of German submarine warfare, that is to say, "unlimited submarine warfare," were inevitable in the circumstances of the late war, and that the critics who denounced them were really taking up an unreasonable and almost absurd position.

Captain Castex ridiculed the objections to these methods of warfare, and even went so far as to claim that they had originated on the French side of the Rhine like, as he said, so many other good ideas which the Germans had adopted.

Gift to Norwich University
NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 31—Norwich University receives \$10,000 under the will of Arnold Thayer of New York, for the establishment of scholarships for needy students.

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VALIDITY OF PLANT SALE QUESTIONED

Purchase During the War of American Bosch Magneto Corporation by Alleged German Citizen Under Investigation

Pending the result of an investigation that is in progress in this city, New York and Washington, into various phases surrounding the sale of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation to Martin R. Kern of Allentown, Pennsylvania, the federal grand jury is recessing, and can be called into session at any time that Judge Harris decides the case warrants action by that body.

The investigation is being conducted under the "Trading with the Enemy Act" which became effective during the early stages of the war and empowered the seizure of all properties, both real and personal, held by enemy alien residents of the United States. During the war this department was in charge of A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, who has since the termination of the war been succeeded by Thomas W. Miller.

Conferences held at the office of the United States Attorney-General yesterday were attended by Mr. Miller of Washington, Paul Smith, manager of the Division of Corporations of the Alien Property Custodian's office, Congressman William W. Wilson of Illinois, special litigation counsel for Mr. Miller, Thomas F. Lane, legal adviser to the Air Service Department at Washington and John E. Joyce, assistant United States Attorney at New York.

Books and Data Brought

Mr. Miller admitted that he had come to Boston in response to a subpoena issued by the federal grand jury, and that he brought books and data that had been requested. He has returned to Washington, but the books were left in Boston.

Local officials were today going over the various available documents in the case. Attorney Joyce of New York is in charge of the investigation under the direction of Judge Harris. While the names of Mr. Palmer, former Alien Property Custodian, and Francis P. Garvin, chief of the Bureau of Investigation under Mr. Palmer, have been mentioned as having approved the sale of the Bosch Magneto properties to Mr. Kern, none of those connected with the investigation would discuss this phase of the case.

Dist. Attorney Harris when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that discussion of the case would be out of the question while it is under investigation and technically in the hands of the grand jury.

Citizenship of Mr. Kern

He admitted that several angles of the Bosch Magneto purchase were being investigated, the inquiry centering around the citizenship of Mr. Kern. Complaints, he declared, had been made that Mr. Kern was in a reality a German citizen at the time of the purchase, and under the law such a purchase could only be made by a 100 per cent American. If the investigation develops the fact that Mr. Kern was a German citizen when the sale was effected, the sale will be invalidated.

Thomas F. Lane, legal adviser of the chief of the United States Air Service, is in Boston for the purpose of investigating certain contracts en-

tered into by the aviation board with the Bosch corporation, according to Judge Harris.

The plants of the Bosch Magneto Corporation are located at Springfield, and Chicopee, Mass., and the company operates a branch office and distributing station in Chicago and branches in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco.

The American Bosch Magneto Corporation was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1919, acquiring the entire property and business of the Bosch Magneto Company, incorporated in 1906. The original company was financed by Robert Bosch, the German inventor of the magneto, who was already operating a plant for the European manufacture at Stuttgart.

In 1906 the American demand had reached the point where an American manufacturing plant was considered essential, and an independent company was organized in this country. The property was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian in April, 1918, and in December of the same year it was sold for \$4,150,000.

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHTS CHARGED

Further Evidence Is Submitted in "Pittsburgh Plus" Case Despite Protest of Steel Men

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31 (Special)—In spite of repeated objections from counsel for the steel companies who are defendants in the complaint made by western and southern manufacturers that the alleged practice of additional freight charges from Pittsburgh, no matter from where shipments are being made, is discriminatory, additional testimony in support of the charge was admitted at the second day's hearing today before the Federal Trade Commission here.

H. F. Millman, buyer for the Geuder Peschke & Frey Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of galvanized and enamel ware, testified that local purchasers pay the same price for steel whether shipped from Pittsburgh or Gary, this price including freight rates from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee of 4 1/2 cents per 100 pounds.

Nine contracts between the Milwaukee company and the American Sheet and Tinplate Company for the purchase of sheet steel were identified by Mr. Millman and introduced as evidence. They were dated in Pittsburgh during 1917, 1919 and 1920 and were made with the Chicago office. One of them read by the witness fixed the price of steel at \$5.60 a hundred pounds, plus the freight rate from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee.

Steel received under this agreement might be shipped from Pittsburgh, Gary or other points, the witness testified, and the freight rate from Pittsburgh was added to the price when the steel came from Gary.

C. A. Severance, attorney for the United States Steel Corporation, in cross-examination of Mr. Millman, sought to demonstrate that eastern competitors have no advantage in western territory because of the freight charges on finished products. He endeavored to show that in spite of claims that Milwaukee manufacturers had suffered by competition, all of them, particularly the Geuder Peschke & Frey Company, had doubled in size within 25 years, as testified by Mr. Millman.

GOV. SMALL TO BE TRIED ALONE

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 31—Gov. Len Small today was granted a separate trial by Judge Claire C. Edwards on charges of conspiracy to embezzle State funds, for which he was indicted with Vernon Curtis of Grant Park, Ill.



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toilet mirror, dressing table, chair,
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Carved mahogany frame; in perfect
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Formerly \$432. Now **\$295**

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6 ft. sideboard, oval extension table,
cabinet, side table and six chairs. Formerly \$1295. Now **\$850**

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Very exceptional value; 10 pieces.
Formerly \$1,190. Now **\$650**

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Beautiful design with banded top and
back fronts. 10 pieces.
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NEW YORK

SINGLE CONFERENCE DEVELOPS CANADIAN RAIL AGREEMENT

Questions Affecting More Than 100,000 Employees Disposed of at Meeting Between Union Leaders and Officials of the Three Big Systems

MONTREAL, Jan. 31 (Special)—Wage questions affecting approximately 140,000 employees of Canadian railways have been harmoniously settled as the result of a single conference between union leaders and railway officials held in this city. Representatives of the running trades removed the last vestige of difficulty when they signed an agreement accepting "permanently" the 12 per cent wage reduction enforced in July, 1921, and accepted under protest since that time.

The sudden collapse of the running trades' move to contest the reduction of last July is generally attributed to news which reached the delegates, in conference in Montreal for a week, that the Federated Trades, or Shop Crafts, had voted in favor of accepting the reduction. This action put the running trades in the position of being the only four unions left to carry on the opposition and also undermined the main argument of lack of justification for the cut in wages.

In view of the resultant situation,

and in order to eliminate likelihood of arguments in favor of a further wage cut being introduced on behalf of the companies, the men's representatives informed the railway officials that they were prepared to sign the agreement.

One clause of the document provides that the agreement is terminable within 30 days on notice from either party to it. It is not expected, however, that any move for its termination will be advanced before next July, and the entire situation hangs upon the degree with which railway traffic increases or recedes through the spring months. Continued paucity of traffic may lead to the proposal of a new cut by the companies, while the resumption of business on a broader scale may then bring from the men a demand for increased pay.

The agreement covers the three big railway systems of Canada, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk, and will also be operative on the smaller lines.

VALUATION PLAN
CALLED NECESSARY

Charles M. Schwab Says Fluctuations in Foreign Exchange Are Playing Havoc With Prices and Wages of Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Special)—The National Association of Manufacturers, in concluding today its two-day tariff convention, declared an organized fight on an alleged small group of politicians said to be holding up the American valuation clause of the tariff bill, appointed a committee to confer tomorrow with majority members of the Senate Finance Committee, heard reports from special committees appointed to canvass House and Senate leaders this morning, and adopted resolutions calling on all local organizations and individuals to urge upon their representatives in Congress immediate action on the tariff bill.

The necessity for adequate tariff protection to safeguard American industry during the readjustment period from the importation of cheaply made foreign products, and American labor from the evils consequent upon reduced standards of living were urged upon the convention today in a message sent by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. A basic weakness in the present tariff policy is, according to Mr. Schwab's charges, affecting injuriously the whole industrial fabric of the nation.

Wages Are Affected

His statement said in part: "Fluctuations in foreign exchange are playing havoc with wages, prices and orders. Because our present tariff laws were framed at a time when foreign moneys were normal, they are today actually inoperative as far as protecting labor and industry or yielding revenue are concerned."

As examples of this, Mr. Schwab quoted statistics showing that an ounce of gold in the United States today pays the American worker for 17.22 hours of labor as against 50.16 hours in Great Britain, 95.5 hours in Japan, 117.31 hours in France and 201.55 hours in Germany.

"Last year," continued his statement, "Congress passed a bill restricting immigration to protect the American worker from the millions of foreigners who would have flooded our labor markets and caused a panic in wages. But what advantage is there today to the American worker to have restricted immigration, if through defects in our tariff, the products of these millions of men and women abroad are now glutting our markets and forcing millions of our workers out of their positions? What better employment insurance could we have than a tariff law, which insures the American worker his job in competition with the workmen of the world?"

New Standard Is Asked

"We have American standards in everything but our tariff. Today, in my opinion, the hour has come when we should put American standards in our tariff laws. The simple and effective way of doing this is by substituting American standards of value for the present archaic standards of foreign values. This is the essence of American valuation which will do for our industries, for our people, for our business, exactly what the gold standard did for our currency. It will prevent the cheaper currencies of the world from saddling us with economic stagnation."

Mr. John Kirby, president of the Southern Railway Association, told the convention that the south is beginning to swing away from its traditional free trade doctrine, and that many of the agricultural interests, especially in Texas and Mississippi, were protesting against the inequalities of the present schedule of free raw materials, and asking for more adequate protection for their produce which is subject to foreign competition. The south is realizing, he said, that the tariff is an economic and not a political question, with protection necessary to equalize the

MARGOT ASQUITH DELIVERS
FIRST OF AMERICAN READINGS

Wife of Former British Premier Is Introduced by President of Columbia University to Appreciative New York Audience—Believes Prohibition Is a Good Thing

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)—Margot Asquith, wife of the former British Premier, arrived from England on Monday and delivered the first of her series of readings from manuscript of her unpublished second volume on "People, Politics and Events," before a representative attendance of men and women who packed the New Amsterdam Theater to its capacity this afternoon.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, in his introduction, said that what Mrs. Asquith would give Americans would come out of a "fulness of information, experience and observation," and that she would "make a new link" in the relations between the two countries.

Mrs. Asquith, clad in a long gray dress and wearing an attractive black hat, was much applauded as she rose and acknowledged the welcome. "I am much touched," she said, "by your reception." In the severely articulated tones of her pronounced British accent she said that she had both a husband and a daughter who spoke

cost of producing in this country and in Europe.

The convention was also told that the American valuation plan is necessary to prevent incomplete and incorrect appraisement of goods such as prevails under the foreign valuation system. Several speakers declared that the appraisers possess information of foreign market value only of a small number of articles, and that the information of foreign market value is really inconsequential in comparison with the great bulk of appraisements.

EMPLOYMENT AID FOR
RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—In order to find work for the many Russians now in the United States, as a result of events in Russia, a Russian refugee employment corporation has been established through the efforts of the Russian Aid Association and its activity has been endorsed by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, of which William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, is president. Many Russians now seeking employment have been sent here since 1914 in various capacities by the Russian Government, in connection with its war contracts, and have since then gained business experience and a fair knowledge of the English language. Many, too, have taken out naturalization papers.

The corporation believes that American manufacturers and merchants interested in trade with Russia should welcome the opportunity of securing the services of such Russians who could be used as a valuable link between American producers and Russian consumers when trade between the two countries is resumed.

AMERICAN VALUATION
PLAN IS DEFENDED

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31—A counter-attack against American importers who, he said, have waged a campaign against the American valuation provisions of the Fordney Tariff Bill, was launched here last night by Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The whole controversy can be boiled down to one little undeniable statement," he said. "The American producer wants an effective tariff measure and the importer wants an ineffective, unenforceable and inadequate tariff measure. The American producer, the man who furnishes employment to American labor, is the direct competitor of the importer."

"Industry is at present languishing under a low tariff measure and by some strange line of reasoning the importers who are profiting under the present system state that if you make a change you will retard business improvement. In reality a change is a prerequisite to business revival."

POWER INCREASED BY
NIAGARA FALLS PLANT

TORONTO, Jan. 31 (Special)—The day of power shortage is past and the benefits of the great hydroelectric development plant at Niagara Falls are now at the service of the people of Ontario. The 55,000 horsepower generator at Queenston is now on full load. All tests have been made and the generator is in commercial service.

From tomorrow on the Queenston generator will be earning at the rate of \$1,000,000 per year. In March a second generator will be started and it also will earn \$1,000,000 per annum. According to Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, it is likely that generators 3 and 4 will be ready next September and will be contributing \$1,000,000 each to the cost of the development.

Beer Resolution Tabled

DENVER, Jan. 31—The Denver City Council last night voted to table a resolution in favor of modifying state and national prohibition laws to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. A second motion, that the council reconsider its action, was defeated. This prevents the resolution from again being brought before the council.

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FIRST OF AMERICAN READINGS

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and that, therefore, she would read. She announced as her subject, "My Last Adventure in the Sporting World." The women in the audience leaned forward attentively to catch the first words. Those near enough to the platform to hear appeared most interested as she read along with dramatic gestures and accurate imitations of the costers and noblemen with whom she was supposed to be talking.

Prohibition Favored

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Willing to comment upon almost any topic except politics and Premier Lloyd George, Mrs. Margot Asquith, wife of Herbert H. Asquith, former British Prime Minister, arrived on the Carmania tonight for her first visit to the United States. Her disinclination to discuss politics was attributed to being "out of touch." She came here to lecture.

Mrs. Asquith said she thought prohibition was a good thing.

"I don't know," she added, "that it works very evenly between the rich and the poor, but it surely makes for efficiency."

CIVIL SERVICE ADVISED FOR
DRY ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

National Service Reform League Urges That Employees Should Be Granted Positions by Examination to Obviate Opportunities for Political Influence

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)—That all prohibition enforcement employees be put under civil service regulation is urged by the National Civil Service Reform League, which is supporting the bill making such provision, recently introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Thomas Sterling (R.), of South Dakota, and into the House of Representatives by George H. Dinkham (R.), of Massachusetts.

The league expects this measure to go through, according to H. W. Marsh, its secretary.

"The league is working for the competitive classification, under the Civil Service Law, of many positions now exempt, including federal prohibition enforcement agents, one of the most important classes of positions," said Mr. Marsh to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As it is now, those agents throughout the country are, for the most part, appointed for political reasons and they are often men with criminal records. Since prohibition is a law, it should be honestly and efficiently enforced. This, we believe, will never be accomplished until enforcement agents are chosen through the merit system."

Inefficiency Charged

"Our friends in the Anti-Saloon League fear that a civil service examination is impracticable as a means of securing good men for this work. For demonstration of the practicability of this type of position we have only to turn to the employees engaged by the government to enforce the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. These men go about their business quietly and efficiently and we have never heard of a single one of them being accused of graft or extortion, while the whole force employed to enforce the Volstead Act is honeycombed with inefficiency. The entire force employed under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law was selected and built up through civil service law by act of Congress. The present scandalous situation cannot be cured without the passage of the Sterling-Tinkham bill or some similar measure."

Revision Is Needed

"We are also urging that all postmasters be put under civil service, as well as thousands of other public employees, including collectors of customs, United States marshals, and receivers of the land office, in order to eliminate political considerations and wire pulling. We realize that we cannot do this all at once and are willing to go ahead by slow steps. Besides the bill to classify prohibition enforcement employees, we have a bill before Congress, introduced by Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, to put the postmasters under civil service."

The league believes that the Lehlbach bill for reclassification of civil service employees and revision of the salary schedules is a step in the right direction, although it is less sweeping than the bill which the league itself proposed to Congress two years ago. The league bill was prepared by men of long experience either on the bench or as civil service administrators or draftsmen. Mr. Marsh said that the present chaotic situation in the federal service was due in part to the fact that Congress had not revised civil service classification and salary schedules adopted in 1854.

New positions have been established, Mr. Marsh explained, and each department has been allowed to have its own ideas with regard to new titles and salaries, until now it is found, according to the report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, March 12, 1920, that there are 105 pay roll titles now in use for employees whose actual duties class them under the title "senior file and record clerk."

Many Backward Steps

These embrace such titles as: addressograph operator, auditor, boss painter, telegrapher, production expert, stenographer, skilled laborer, trouble chaser, telephone operator and mail messenger. These positions are paid at rates from \$1000 to \$1800, the report says, "all performing work of a position requiring the same duties and qualifications and carrying with it the same degree of responsibility."

"Our work in the federal civil service has become quite technical, due to the fact that improvements in the existing system must be made," said Mr. Marsh, "but when we come to the 35 states that have never had any civil service laws at all, we are back in the old pioneer days, in which George William Curtis and Carl Schurz were working for establishment of a merit system. Today only 10 states have such laws. New York was the first State to adopt the system, in 1883, and her civil service law has been in good shape ever since, because there is an active civil

service reform organization here on constant watch.

"Our program includes sending a field representative into every new locality where any sentiment on the subject has been worked up, to assist in organizing and bringing about, by legislation or otherwise, perhaps by city ordinance in some cases, an examination system for the appointment of government employees. The system provided by civil service laws should be easily adaptable to the conditions peculiar to any administrative position and it should apply to every position in the civil service of the nation, every position that has nothing to do with the determination of broad questions of policy, such as are settled by the voice of the people as expressed by popular vote. For example, whether the streets of New York are kept clean efficiently is a matter largely determined by application of the merit system through civil service laws. Street cleaning in a big city is a technical job and requires an expert at its head who should be chosen by a competitive examination."

Mr. Marsh noticed a trend toward stabilizing employment of city officials and cited the city manager plan, which has been adopted in Cleveland, O., in the interest of efficient, expert city government, as in line with civil service reform.

INDICTMENTS IN
CASE OF CLOSED
BANK RETURNED

Four secret indictments were returned yesterday by the Suffolk County grand jury in connection with the recent investigation conducted by that body into the affairs of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company. Allegations contained in the indictments, it was stated, will be withheld pending arrests.

Twenty witnesses, many of them former employees at the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, which was closed some months ago by order of the Bank Commissioner, were present at the grand jury hearing yesterday.

It was understood that the charges emanating through the office of Attorney-General Allen, requested grand jury investigation to ascertain how \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 has been lost. The bank's accounts have been under examination by agents and examiners of Bank Commissioner Allen for some time past.

It has been reported that similar investigations will be conducted in connection with other Boston Trust companies that have been closed by order of the Bank Commissioner.

One bill just proposed in the Legislature asks the State to make appropriations to cover the expense of liquidating the five closed banks, on the ground that the Commonwealth has a responsibility in connection with the insolvency.

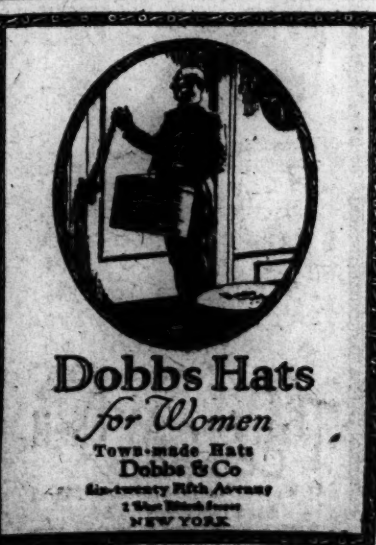
This would remove the heavy expense of receiverships from the shoulders of the depositors.

WAR-TIME HOMES
SUBJECT TO TAXES

ROCK ISLAND, Illinois (Special)—The United States federal court has held that houses purchased from the United States Housing Corporation and upon which the corporation holds mortgages, cannot be sold by the county treasurer for delinquent taxes. If the ordinary property-owner said he did not have money to meet such assessment, the tax would constitute a lien against the property and would be collectible by sale of the estate. But the United States court has enjoined such proceedings against properties built by the housing body.

Congressmen in the districts affected are attempting to have Congress appropriate funds to meet all such obligations and thus clear the tax middle and title to thousands of properties throughout the nation, particularly in sections where war workers were congregated during the munitions rush period and for whose personal comfort the government became responsible.

FORMER EMPRESS IN LISBON
LISBON, Jan. 30—Former Austrian Empress Zita has arrived here on her way to Funchal, Madeira Island, to join the former Emperor. The children of the former sovereigns, Prince Otto, Archduchess Adelaide, Prince Felix, Prince Carl Ludwig, and Rudolph have also reached Lisbon from Switzerland.



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AMERICA WARNED
OF GENOA PARLEY

Former Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tells Civic Federation That Soviet Hopes to Gain by the Conference

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special)—Paul N. Milinkoff, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Provisional Government and leader of the Left wing of the Constitutional-Democratic Party, in an address before the National Civic Federation at the Hotel Astor, this afternoon, warned America against participation in the proposed international conference at Genoa if the Bolshevik representatives were permitted to take part.

In no uncertain terms this man, who is credited with having been largely responsible for the overthrow of the Tsar's government and for the establishment of the Kerensky régime, declared the possibility of keeping the Bolsheviks in power. "The loan they ask for," he said, "is needed for a temporary upkeep of their much dilapidated machinery of domination. Continuation in power is their only aim, and they will not accept any condition which would even remotely menace that aim. Ignorance alone, or a hidden sympathy with the Bolshevik experiment, can dictate the policy which would give a new lease of life to the dying Bolshevik régime."

Political Question Seen

Professor Milinkoff explained that the Bolshevik rule is nearing its logical end, as the material resources upon which it rested are near exhaustion. He estimated that it would be naive to expect that they would spend the credits secured for the economic reconstruction of Russia. Such reconstruction he conceived to be impossible without the reestablishment of the personal security and legal order which would safeguard lives and property. The Bolshevik régime, in his estimation, lacks even such primitive and elementary conditions of civilized intercourse which Russia possessed in the time of Peter the Great.

The speaker went on to remark that, "No one would object to an international conference which would, however remotely, promise to straighten out the general economic situation. Were there no other but economic considerations involved, there could be no doubt as to participation in the conference. It is the presence of the Bolshevik delegates that makes the question a political one, and accordingly subject to dispute."

Motives of Conference

Before America decides whether it should take part in the Genoa Conference Professor Milinkoff felt that three main points in the situation should be clearly understood. He outlined them as follows:

"First, what are the motives behind the decision of certain European circles to urge that such a conference take place? The motive is this: business considerations. Second, what are the motives that induce the Bolshevik rulers to accept eagerly the invitation to the conference? The answer to this is: the material and moral exhaustion of the Bolshevik régime. Finally, will the result of the conference, if it takes place, correspond with the expectations of both parties, and how will it affect the general situation? The answer to this is: the Genoa conference, if it takes place, will illustrate once more the impossibility of bridging the chasm between Bolshevism and civilization."

Col. Alvin M. Owsley, national director of the American Legion, discussed the problem of "revolutionary forces," and commented on the work of the commission in dealing with them.

Conditions in Russia were described from personal experience "outside and inside of prison" by Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick. This officer was serving in France with the field artillery before he joined a Red Cross unit on the Russian front. He was captured by General Budeniy's troops at Novgorod and taken to his headquarters for interrogation. Later on he was questioned closely by Bela Kun.



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SEABORNE TRADE
BETTERMENT AHEAD

Eloquent Lesson for Shipping World Is Read in Events of 1921 by Freight Traffic Manager of the White Star Lines

MONTREAL (Special)—"Signs of improvement now visible indicate that by natural process we are emerging from the crisis brought about by industrial prostration in many countries following the war," said A. C. Fetterolf, freight traffic manager of the White Star and associated lines, who came to Montreal from New York recently to consult the company's officials here on freight prospects for the coming season.

"I believe that improved conditions in the seaborne trade of the world may be expected to appear before the present year ends," Mr. Fetterolf said. "I do not look for any rapid improvement in freights. Freights cannot move faster than business grows, and business must make a slow recovery. Looking back on 1921, we have before us an eloquent lesson for the shipping world. It is that while half the merchant ships of the world are laid up for want of cargoes, the old, strong, dependable companies have been able to keep most of their tonnage in commission and to maintain services of the greatest benefit to shippers."

"Unstable rates are the most disturbing specific factor in the freight situation. Uncertainty of rates is due to want of business. With business enough to keep the world's tonnage reasonably busy, rates will become firmer. Reports have been printed that forwarders have held back shipments in hope of recessions in rates, but I do not attach much importance to this. When goods are required they move. Therefore, I do not believe any experienced shipper would hold back shipments for bargains in rates."

"Improved conditions in ocean carriage usually appear in given trades at different times. Recently there has been some improvement in the movement of cargoes from both the United States and Canada to the Far East. This is significant, and may mean a first step towards a gradual return to normal conditions all over the world, a return that cannot come in full, however, until Europe goes to work, and Russia comes back to her old place as an exporter and importer. Meanwhile, the best way to encourage a return to normal conditions in ocean freights is for every producer and shipper of goods to speed up shipments whenever and wherever possible, and to cooperate with the reliable steamship companies in maintaining rates that will bring a proper return on the capital they have invested, and thus insure continued maintenance of adequate, dependable tonnage to move the trans-ocean commerce of the country."



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TELLING STORY OF
TRADES BY FILMS

United States Department of Commerce Plans to Send Industrial Motion Pictures to Various Foreign Countries

Carrying to foreign countries the authentic story of American industry through motion picture films is now being undertaken by the United States Department of Commerce in cooperation with manufacturing interests. Explaining the program to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. F. Leopold, safety engineer of the Bureau of Mines, who is directing the work for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, pointed out that the films to be produced will combine a high educational value with advertising advantage, and carry force by reason of government approval.

Trade of the United States with South America for example, Mr. Leopold said, has been considerably hampered by some firms sending out "faked" films to advertise their products. British manufacturers, however, recognizing the general adverse effect of unreliable films, have enlisted the government in cooperation, and are now sending into foreign markets industrial motion pictures bearing the seal of government approval. The Department of Commerce, therefore, concludes that its function is to further the overseas trade should be extended to include similar motion picture explanation.

All Lines to Be Included

Starting this week with filming of the manufacture of agricultural machinery and rubber products in the middle west, Mr. Leopold said, all lines of industry from textiles to boilers will be included. The announcement he added, that the department proposed to offer this cooperation has brought a response from all lines of industry and from all parts of the country. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade and industrial organizations abroad have already indicated active interest.

The films will be taken by certain industrial motion picture companies under the direction of a reliable director, Mr. Leopold. The editing, assembling and titling will be done by the department, and each film will be submitted to an official board of censorship consisting of engineers, inspectors and ex-manufacturers, as well as attempts to exploit a product, will then be detected and ruled out. Films will be made simple so that they may reach all sorts of people, and will be printed in many languages. It is planned to distribute the films through the representatives of the department of Commerce and the department of State abroad.

Primary Object of Films

Products of American manufacturers, Mr. Leopold asserted, "cost more than the products of most foreign countries. One of the primary objects of the films, therefore, will be to demonstrate the fact that the conditions under which the American workmen labor, the multitude and care of processes employed, and the many other details of manufacture, make for quality and a social betterment worth the price. This phase was brought home to me recently by a representative of the Russian Government. He said that three-fourths of the people of Russia can neither read nor write, but that they can see and hence benefit by films which show them agricultural machinery which will enable them to get far more out of their soil than they now get."

Mr. Leopold said that a recent trip through the west had resulted in a far larger expression of interest and enthusiasm in the project than had been anticipated. "The natural interest of the manufacturer was in the advertising value of the films, he said, but all agreed that the name of the company, coupled with the words 'produced in cooperation with the United States Department of Commerce,' is all the advertising matter that should be put into the films. Mr. Leopold said that a three-reel film would cost approximately \$4000, with duplicates for showing in many countries and languages.

DON LIVINGSTON BUYS
CORN FOR RUSSIANS

HURON, S. D. Jan. 30 (Special)—Don Livingston, former Commissioner of Agriculture for South Dakota, has assumed his duties on the purchasing committee appointed by President Harding to administer the Russian relief bill authorizing the purchase of \$20,000,000 worth of corn for the relief of Russia. Word to this effect comes through the Farm Bureau Federation, which was active in getting the appointment of the father of this measure through.

One steamer carrying 250,000 bushels of corn has sailed from New Orleans, and the committee is rushing the work with the hope of getting the most grain possible over within the next 60 days.

The grain is being purchased on federal grades and inspection, several scores of bids being received daily in New York, the lowest bids on the grades and quality desired being accepted.

Saturn Adds an Asteroid

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Saturn, in addition to its rings and satellites, has added an asteroid, according to Fred S. D. Frost of the University of Chicago, who today filed a visit to Yerkes Observatory at Lake Geneva. The asteroid, a small planet of Marsoid, is similar to a small comet and only an hour's view of it was obtained as it circled around the planet.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO AVOID
"ANTI-UNION COERCION"

Prominent New Jersey Business Men Advocate Caution in Dealing With Various "Open Shop" Movements and Utmost Cooperation With Workers

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Some of New Jersey's most prominent business men, members of a committee of industrial relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, in a report made public today, cautioned all employers to avoid "anti-union coercion," to steer clear of the various "open shop" movements, and to cooperate with the workers in every possible way.

The report showed that there are three roads open to employers. One is the road of constructive achievement within the shop, another is the road of constructive cooperation between organizations of employers and those of workmen, and a third is that of the "open shop." This last movement, in the opinion of the committee, is "undermining the confidence of labor in employers and ruining the foundation for cooperation between them."

"Similar campaigns in former periods of depression," the report continues, "have only resulted in redoubled growth of unionism and the adoption by it of more extreme measures in the periods of prosperity which followed, and there is no reason to believe that the result of this campaign will be different. Campaigns of this nature are leading to oppression by employers and are playing into the hands of revolutionary elements."

"The road of anti-union coercion appears to us to be dangerous. It ought by all means to be avoided."

The committee strongly urges the maintenance of personnel departments in all big industries, and proposes the employment of experts in the problems of employers and employees. "The efforts of all concerned," the report concludes, "should be directed toward devising measures for the regularization of industry and reduction and prevention of unemployment."

The report was written after a survey of nine months. It has been approved by the executive committee and adopted by the trustees of the state chamber.

Stockyard Strike Is Ended

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (Special)—Defections from the ranks of the strikers in the meat packing industry of the middle west caused the headquarters of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America today to declare it unwise to continue the strike. In a letter sent to the various district heads in 20 important cities, the international executive board advised a referendum vote to call it off. The strike started December 5.

One of the chief contributing

factors to this action was a report from Omaha this morning that the union forces in that city had voted to go back to work and were applying for their jobs.

Another factor was the light vote in the recent referendum. Outside of Chicago less than 11,000 ballots were cast, which was less than 25 per cent of those affected. At the high point, 25,000 workers were estimated on strike, according to Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the union. Chicago locals, claiming 25,000 members, did not vote.

The executive board, in its letter, recommended that "the strikers assemble and declare the present strike at an end, for we can see no hope of victory at this time, but the packing house workers should continue the work of their organization."

Omaha Strikers to Return

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31.—More than 1000 striking members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America at a union mass meeting last night voted to call off the strike effective in local packing plants since Dec. 5. The resolution ending the walkout was passed almost unanimously, according to local leaders.

A recent referendum on calling off the strike showed workers throughout the country overwhelmingly against such a step.

Miners' Wage Cuts Proposed

SYDNEY, N. S. Jan. 31.—Wage cut recommendations planned by a conciliation board were ready for the consideration of the district board of the United Mine Workers of the Maritime Provinces, which was called to meet today at Glace Bay.

U. E. Gillen of Toronto, chairman, and Col. W. E. Thompson, on the board as representative of the British Empire Steel Corporation, were reported to have agreed upon a 20 per cent cut for contract miners and a 15 per cent cut for other employees. This would make the minimum daily wage \$2.85. Mayor J. Ling of Waterford, as the miners' representative, was reported to have prepared a minority report in which he held out for a 14 per cent reduction for the contract men and \$3.50 daily minimum wage for the other workers.

Walkout Follows Wage Cut

BERKELEY, R. I., Jan. 31.—Employees of the Berkeley mills walked out today because of wage reductions. The mill is part of the Goddard group and employs 450 persons. This concern was among the first in the State to announce a cut in wages.

Effort to Bring Rail Wage Cuts to Go On

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)—There will be no abandonment of the policy assumed by the railroads to reduce labor costs, it was announced yesterday by the presidents of some 35 eastern lines who have gathered to discuss the action to be taken at the approaching regional wage conferences with representatives of the employees.

This fact was given out because it was thought that some persons might misinterpret their motives in accepting a resumption of these meetings with the men. This opportunity for the renewal of negotiations, it was said, was due to the efforts of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Having heard of a desire on the part of the men for the conferences, he was in a position to bring some of their representatives in touch with representatives of the executives.

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Yesterday Chief Shanton tendered his resignation to the Governor, who accepted it.

Former Agent Pleads Guilty

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—Joseph P. O'Neill, formerly in charge of the enforcement of prohibition in Wisconsin, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to violate the Volstead act last today. The indictment charged a conspiracy to conceal a transaction for 1500 gallons of whiskey by making false reports to the prohibition office. Sentence will be pronounced later.

**ODDS
And ENDS**

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

AI SAUCE

PLANS TO ADVANCE
AIRPLANE INDUSTRY

Measure for the Regulation and Development of Air Navigation Reported Favorably From Senate Commerce Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Special)—The creation of a bureau of aeronautics under the Department of Commerce, along the lines of President Harding's recommendations to Congress for the regulation and development of air navigation, is proposed in a bill favorably reported today from the Senate Commerce Committee.

In an accompanying report, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the committee, emphasizes the fact that, while governmental regulation is sought, "private initiative in the development of the industry is to be guided, rather than coerced."

Senator Jones pointed out that the "real problem" confronting the proposed bureau of aeronautics is to make air navigation safe and to convince the people that it is safe. "We are impressed with the lack of development here compared with possibilities and compared to the progress of the industry in other countries," Senator Jones said in referring to the failure of the United States Government to foster the infant industry which proved its worth during the world war.

Importance of Industry

"Other nations have grasped the importance commercially and as a means of national defense," he continued. "We should delay action no longer. The foundation should be laid for active help in the development of this industry. Your committee is anxious to aid in passing legislation under which aviation will grow and prosper. We have not felt justified in placing so much power on a governmental agency as would be granted by the original bill. We feel it would be better to be liberal at the start than to be restrictive. Private initiative may be crushed in this industry as in any other and in judgment it should be, as free as possible to bring the success we all hope for."

Senator Jones declared that it is really startling to have an industry really in its infancy and capable of almost boundless development asking and urging legislation putting the business completely under federal control, adding that this "emphasizes the character of the business and the need for legislation."

The report points out that the bill is a beginning of a basis of a system that we truly will aid in making air transportation safe and that will lead to uniform rules of air regulation in pilot licensing. We have sought to leave private initiative as free as may be, and to avoid promoting private monopoly."

Uniform Laws and Regulations

The bill gives the Secretary of Commerce, through the Commissioner of a bureau of aeronautics, power to regulate and control civil aircraft engaged in flying over government property, leaving intra-state flying to the control of the states. It is hoped that the states will adopt uniform laws and regulations corresponding with the provisions of the act. "A few states have already passed quite comprehensive acts dealing with this subject," said the report, "but many others have not done so, awaiting action by the national government. We believe that when a system of rules and regulations controlling aviation for interstate commerce has been adopted by the Secretary, these states will largely follow them in the control and regulation of interstate flying."

Having the endorsement of President Harding and the Secretary of Commerce, Senator Jones believes Congress will enact the proposed legislation at an early date.

PROFITEERING IN NEW YORK
DOCK DEPARTMENT CHARGED

Assembly Adopts Resolution Continuing Meyer Committee Which Has Been Investigating City Administration—Creation of Dock Commission Is Recommended

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—By a vote of 80 to 39, the Assembly tonight adopted a resolution continuing the life of the Meyer Legislative Committee which has been investigating the New York City administration, until the New York City Charter Commission files its proposed charter to the Legislature.

Charges of "waste, mismanagement, favoritism, profiteering and corruption" in the administration of the city's dock department were made in a report submitted tonight to the Legislature and the revision commission by the Meyer Committee.

Abolition of the office of dock commissioner, and creation in its place of a dock commission of three members are the chief remedial recommendations of the committee.

Appointment of Members

Under the proposed plan members of the commission could be appointed by the mayor, one from a list to be named by the maritime interests, one from a list to be submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and one at will, who would be chairman.

Changes in the law affecting dock financing are recommended so that all rental receipts shall be subject to appropriation by the city. Another recommendation is made that the charter and all laws affecting docks be revised to conform with the new plan. Power to fix rates of all rental charges is intended to be given to the commission. An efficient reorganization and centralized control of dock police is suggested.

The report, drafted by former State Senator Elton R. Brown, chief counsel to the committee, cited figures aimed to show that the city "loses or wastes more than \$11,000,000 annually on the specious pretext of giving cheap accommodations to commerce, while in fact the commerce of the port is burdened with excessive charges."

City Treasury Multicited

"Profits are absorbed by middlemen, go-betweens, and favored individuals having a pull with the department, while both the city treasury and the commercial interests are mulcted," the report declared, and charged "that lessees of the city's piers make enormous profits by sub-letting them."

"On 24 piers," said the report, "the lessees paid the city \$1,495,717 and charged ships for berthing privileges \$5,685,000."

"The Maritime Shipping Company, a

concern not maritime and owning no ships, leased pier 72, East River, at \$40,000 a year and sub-let it at \$101,000 a year.

"Sabbatino & Co., composed of a former bartender and a clerk, banked over a million dollars through profits of from 66 per cent to 400 per cent over what they paid the city, for temporary permits for berthing ships."

Policing systems, employed on the docks, were scored by the report as being "inefficient through the employment of untrustworthy persons and more excessive in cost than the police protection furnished the entire city."

While the report held that the docks are indispensable to the city's prosperity, and the city's ownership is an important factor, it declared that it is a matter of vital concern to both State and Nation. "It is the State's greatest public utility and as such has always been subject to the State's potential control," the report added.

Bills intended to carry out the recommendations of the committee will be introduced in the Legislature, the report said.

FURTHER CREDIT TO
GERMANY OPPOSED

AKRON, O., Jan. 30.—The United States Government should neither extend any further credit to Germany nor cancel Germany's loans, as may be proposed at the approaching Genoa conference, Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, declared in an address here tonight.

"One of the propositions already made for the Genoa conference is that we extend further government credits to Germany," Mr. Fess said. "Germany already owes us \$11,000,000,000, and she has not been able to pay the interest on any part of it."

"We must go carefully in regard to the foreign economic situation. Europe is without ready money, abundant raw material and credit, but still possesses labor and industrial equipment. What she needs is stabilization and reorganization for universal employment of her people."

Favored for Collector

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Rex B. Goodell of San Bernardino, Cal., was recommended to President Harding today for appointment as collector of internal revenue at Los Angeles, by Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), and Hiram Johnson (R.), senators from California.

COPING WITH THE
OPIUM QUESTION

Governor of Province of Shansi Establishes Office in Taiyuan for Examination of Officials

PEKING, Jan. 4 (By Mail).—In order to suppress the opium evil in the Province of Shansi, Governor Yen Hai-Shan has established an opium examination office in Taiyuan for the examination of all military and civil officials of the Province. It has been decreed that all these officials must present themselves for a medical examination as to whether they are using opium at least once a week. After four successive examinations, if all is well, the officials will be given certificates showing that they are not smokers nor morphia injectors.

In order that the various district magistrates and other officials outside of Taiyuan may be examined, they will be transferred to Taiyuan for a month's stay, according to regular rotation.

Other stringent measures have been taken in Shansi to cope with the opium question and very severe penalties are inflicted. Every effort is made to encourage the peasants to cultivate wheat and other cereals and by helping them to grow grain the campaign against opium is immeasurably helped.

HOUSING SHORTAGE
RELIEF BILL READY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Special)—A bill has been introduced into the state Senate which provides in part that "every life insurance corporation, foreign or domestic, transacting business in this State, may purchase land in any city of the first class in this State, and on land in such city acquired pursuant to any other provision of this chapter may erect apartment, tenement, or other dwelling houses, not including hotels."

This bill is the first of a series to be urged by the Lockwood Housing Committee in order to meet the emergency in housing accommodations in this city of which "there is overwhelming evidence."

Mr. Samuel Untermyer told of 10 new offers of cooperation which he had received from construction materials concerns, architects and others, which, if accepted, will go far to further his scheme to erect model tenement accommodations for 45,000 families.

Fresh overtures are being made to settle the dispute between the Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades Council. Such efforts, it was said, had hitherto failed, because the unions regard the committee as being partial to the employers.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Obligation to Customers

The Importance of
Special Selling Events

Each period of the year, each season of the year, brings around selling events which are of importance,—events which should be, and are, looked forward to, and which become a part of the shopping and buying interests of a community.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon a mercantile establishment—which seeks to supply the needs and the demands of its customers—to be watchful of their interests and to supply such events, and to make them of increasing significance each year.

It is not an easy matter to assemble merchandise of a high character in good assortments, in sufficient quantities, and at the low prices demanded by these selling events.

However, most merchandising conditions are cyclical, repeating themselves yearly—and we feel it an obligation as merchants to see that we avail ourselves of these fortunate opportunities—and a duty we owe our customers to place before them these buying advantages.

It is a cardinal policy with this house, that nothing in the market which would be of benefit to our customers should fail to be secured through lack of energy, hard work, or enthusiasm, and that we should justly be open to criticism should we fail to thus look after the interests of our patrons.

Chandler & Co., Inc.

Women's Gloves
Reduced

Kidskin and other leather gloves throughout our entire stock have been marked at a lower price level. This means that you will find all styles from wrist lengths to full dress gloves substantially reduced.

A Few of the New Prices

Tan and Brown Cape Strap Gauntlets.	formerly 5.50,	4.50
Gray Strap Mocha Gauntlets.	formerly 7.00,	5.75
8-Button Mocha Gloves in Gray and Beaver.	formerly 7.00,	6.50
16-Button White Glace Kid Gloves.	formerly 8.00,	6.50
2-clasp Imported Kid Gloves of the finest quality.	formerly 4.50,	3.25

(Main Floor)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

LABOR ANTICIPATES
LONG WORKING DAY

British Unions Seem Willing to
Forgo the Eight-Hour Day,
If That Becomes Necessary,
to Mitigate Unemployment

LONDON (Special)—While the political horizon is clearer and full of hope in consequence of the settlement with Ireland, and the prospect of happy agreement at Washington, the industrial situation at the time of writing reveals nowhere a ray of sunshine to brighten the atmosphere.

The number of unemployed is appalling, and where men and women are in possession of jobs there is a constant feeling that employers are preparing to launch a further attack on their standards of living. It is not in an attempt to cut down wages, then by increasing the hours of the working week. There is hardly a trade unionist but believes that it will require all his strength in the immediate days to come to preserve intact the eight-hour day, to the consummation of which the energies of self-sacrifice of so many good and earnest men have been devoted for a score of years.

With what truth it is not known, but employers assert that the predictions in regard to the granting of an eight-hour day have been falsified by events, that the reduction in hours has been followed by a proportionate reduction in output, destroying, therefore, the principal argument for a shorter working week, that a man's energy was so spent up at the end of nine hours that the cutting out of an hour would leave the total product of the day's toil unimpaired.

Output Before War and After

Further, it is even urged against the unions in a number of instances that, between pre-war and post-war output, after allowing a proportionate reduction in consequence of the shorter week, there is a considerable margin in favor of the former period. As this question has been, and still is, subject matter of controversy, the trades unions violently protesting that the figures are not in accordance with the facts, and as the Trade Union Congress has prepared statistics in support of its contention, further references might be left over until both sides, employers and trades unions, have put all their cards on the table and the public has had an opportunity of reaching its own conclusions.

Apprehension of an attack upon the eight-hour day has provided the devotees of the British bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions a much-needed opportunity of sounding the trumpet call to arms, and appeals are being sent along to trade union branches inviting them to send representatives to a conference which it is proposed to convene.

Two lines of policy are to be pursued in the effort to create "organized opposition to the longer hours campaign": the first by agitation and resolution calling upon the national executives to resist any and all attempts to increase the working hours; the second, in the event of the union officials refusing to take action, to arrange for a rank-and-file protest and subsequent strike to defeat the employers' plans. It is also proposed to call upon the general council of the Trade Union Congress to meet and prepare for united action.

Hours Question a Large One

That the latter has given or contemplates giving consideration to the possibility of a campaign to increase the hours of labor is fairly certain in view of the statement made by John Hill, general secretary of the Boiler-makers Society, at a recent meeting, to the effect that they could depend there was going to be a big fight on the hours question. Mr. Hill is a member of the general council of the man a few years ago, and is therefore privileged, as indeed is any affiliated union, to introduce the matter at the council meeting.

As for the British bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, the good people who constitute this high-sounding and seemingly influential body are no less than our good friends of the Communist Party, desperately endeavoring to make good by its usual methods of beating the big drum and sounding the trumpet call in the defense of that which it well knows to be ingrained in every fiber of the trade unionist. That the unions, and the union officials, will make a determined stand in an effort to maintain the eight-hour day can be depended upon.

The Red Leaders' Viewpoint

The suggestion conveyed by the second line of policy, determining a course of action on the possibility of the union officials taking no action, is stupid in the extreme, and could only be introduced to discredit and undermine the position of the duly accredited and democratically elected leaders. It is as well known to the British Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, that, if and when a demand for an alteration of working

hours is introduced, the same will be conveyed to a responsible union, or possibly a federation, embracing a number of them, and a date arranged for discussion.

The outcome of the discussions is submitted to the rank and file (over whose concern the Reds exercise so much anxious thought) for acceptance or rejection on a ballot vote. Anticipating some of the criticism which might follow upon the executives' recommendation to accept the agreement in regard to overtime, J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, explains that its continued inability to arrive at a settlement has created an extremely dangerous situation, the employers threatening to case a national stoppage.

"No Alternative but to Accept"

"Appreciating the gravity of the situation, and having regard to the industrial stagnation," says Mr. Brownlie, "the fact that over 90,000 members are unemployed and the severe financial strain to which the organization has been subjected, and is likely to be subjected for some time to come," the executive council had no alternative but to accept the agreement. It is in the face of such a serious pronouncement by a responsible official of a prominent, influential, and powerful organization that the Red Bureau sounds its alarm.

It is regrettable that the name of Tom Mann is associated with the gathering, he having been invited to preside; for Mr. Mann has only recently resigned office in the organization concerning which the foregoing statement was made. Mr. Mann remained in office sufficiently long to appreciate the position of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; he doubtless knows that what applies to his own union applies with greater force to others not so firmly established and well disciplined.

That he will use his power from the chair to permeate the gathering with a sense of sober responsibility (even when he realizes that the conference has no authority in the trade union movement) is very much to be desired, and for which he will earn the thanks of many old-time colleagues.

BRITISH-CANADIAN
LINER IS LAUNCHED
ON THE CLYDEBANK

GLASGOW (Special)—The liner Montclair, for the Canadian Pacific Atlantic service, has been launched at Clydebank. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Lady McLaren Brown.

The Montclair has a gross tonnage of 16,400 tons, and is a sister ship of the Montcalm, built in the same yard, that of John Brown & Company Ltd., Clydebank, and which was to enter upon service from Liverpool to Canada in the early part of 1922. A third liner, the Montrose, is at present in course of construction by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Govan, and is expected to be ready in the spring. The Montclair is fitted with oil fuel burning equipment and will be able to make the double journey without replenishing. She will carry 542 cabin and 1268 third-class passengers.

Sir Charles E. Ellis, of John Brown & Company, wished success to the ship and prosperity to the Canadian Pacific Railway. If they read history they would not find anywhere a more splendid record of perseverance, skill, determination in surmounting difficulties and the achievement of final success than in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He hoped it would not only maintain its prestige, but add to it.

Sir George McLaren Brown said the story of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the story of the making of a nation, a tale of high ideals and boundless courage. The company's vessels now sailed the seven seas. The company's development and success had been of tremendous benefit to the whole country. It had contributed to the Clydebank industry no less than £20,000,000 in connection with the construction of ships.

Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., said no finer work could be done anywhere in the world than in the Clydebank yard. In some ways the industrial prospect might appear dark, but it was not so dark as it looked. The outlook was far more healthy than it was 18 months ago. He believed that the troubles of their competitors had yet to come. A visit to the country which was, and would always be, their great rival, had convinced him that the country was enjoying an entirely spurious prosperity owing to the inflation of the currency, a thing that must stop or the country would inevitably become bankrupt.

RAILROADS USE MOTOR BUSES

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—It is no longer a question of how many people can afford to own an automobile, but how many people can afford not to own one. Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, told members of the Chicago Rotary Club in an address here today. He said there are now 35 railroads using motor buses, including 12 roads that have buses equipped with fanged wheels for use on tracks.

MUST AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIES
CONFORM TO NEW CONDITIONS?

Problem of Adjustment Being Solved by Irresistible
Pressure of Facts and Letting Down of Barrier on
Former Enemy Countries May Help in Solution

SYDNEY (Special)—Threatened industries, thousands of unemployed, and grave warnings by men in authority are signs that the tide of low prices is sweeping up from the partly reconstructed world and surging over the tariff wall of the Commonwealth.

In this state the post-war crisis has been hastened by the introduction through a special court of a shorter working week of 44 hours and because of the determination of the Labor Government to keep wages up in defiance of the Board of Trade's recent award of a lower basic wage. The severity of the crisis may shorten the period of reconstruction, and the logic of grim events is forcing itself under the notice of Labor. Recently, for example, a number of brick workers asked the court to reduce the hours in their industry. If the general election in New South Wales, which seems pending, results in a Labor débâcle, there may be a replacement of hours and a cutting down of wages, with a consequent quick recovery in industry.

The Brightest Fact

Viewing Australia as a whole, the one bright fact is the resumption of work on some of the Broken Hill mines, the result of the higher price of lead. In the iron and steel, coal and shipbuilding industries, the stagnation has reached a grave stage. The unions have resisted the pressure of world competition and the delay in readjustment has accentuated the effect of that pressure. Australian public opinion has been largely with the worker and, one may say, rightly so, if the Commonwealth could live to itself but today an unpleasant lesson of international dependence is being learned.

Must Australian industries, then, conform as speedily as possible to post-war conditions or be wholly submerged in the flood of old-world products? Cannot the tariff wall go up still higher, even if it be true, as reported, that the representative of a foreign firm has boasted that his principals could leap a tariff barrier 50 per cent higher than at present? The answer would seem to depend in part upon the primary production of Australia. Opportunely comes the statement of James Fraser, chief commissioner of the government railways of this state:

"The ruling high wages and reduced hours are absolutely killing country development. The business of the railways is rapidly decreasing, while costs have increased enormously, so that we are faced with a deficit of more than a million pounds. Production from the country is falling off considerably. Where 5,000,000 acres (in New South Wales) were cultivated in 1918, only 3,000,000 acres are being cultivated this year."

"No mines are working in this country excepting coal, and the cost of coal to the railway department of this state has increased by more than 150 per cent. Freight rates have not increased in anything like the same proportion. They are relatively lower than they were seven years ago. Under the present conditions a job which would have cost £50 six years ago today would cost £200. This is killing production and paralyzing the country, which is going back instead of being developed."

Extending Shorter Week

Yet two days later, Judge Beeby, of the special Industrial Court of New South Wales, recommended to the state government that the 44-hour week be applied to the Public Works Department, to the whole of the government and private sewerage works, and to the employees of the road contractors. Judge Beeby's decision, which applies to this state only, is in direct opposition to the attitude of the Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court which recently refused to introduce a working week of 44 hours in Australian industry generally. The president of the Federal Court, Mr. Justice Powers, warned the workers that they could not compete with the products of countries working longer hours for lower wages.

Some of the difficulties under which New South Wales manufacturers have been laboring in competition with their rivals in other states, have been set forth recently in The Christian Science Monitor, but a more serious phase is the effect of the world pressure upon handicapped industry.

In the iron and steel industry, for example, the Newcastle works, which are the greatest in the Commonwealth, have already partly shut

down. If they close entirely the number of persons unemployed, including those in subsidiary industries, would be about 20,000 and as about 80 per cent of Newcastle, it is estimated, would be immediately affected, the outlook is not promising.

Against 44 hours and a high basic wage in this state, the factories of Belgium are said to be running two 12-hour shifts for a full six days and sometimes seven days a week. Recently an official of the government railways in Victoria, the state adjoining New South Wales, estimated that he could obtain Belgian rails, landed in Melbourne, at about £4 per ton below Newcastle (New South Wales) quotations of about £18. In the construction of new lines in Victoria, the engineer asserted that he would save about £400 a mile if he used imported rails. In addition, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, has declared while he does not believe that Belgium can produce steel at the present price and make a profit, he believes that Germany can do so. And the bars against German products come down at the end of next July!

Striking Figures

Striking figures were presented to Mr. Hughes by a deputation from the iron and steel industries which asked him for a tariff board and anti-dumping legislation with exchange clauses. Although even the British ironmasters were said to be very seriously affected by Belgian competition, it was declared that the comparative costs in wages for a day of eight hours in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia were respectively:

	United Kingdom	United States	Australia
Casting foundries.....	13 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2
Machine tools.....	12 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2
Foundry hands.....	6 1/2	14 1/2	17 1/2
Machine tools.....	8 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2
Foundry laborers.....	7 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2
Machine laborers.....	9 1/2	11 1/2	16 1/2
Fitters and turners.....	12 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2

"From the figures you have quoted, nothing will save you," declared the Prime Minister. "Those figures should be written in letters of fire. How can we expect to compete in the markets of the world when we pay 50 per cent and sometimes 100 per cent a ton more than our competitors pay to produce an article? One of our competitors is a country in which the people can live nothing like as cheaply as in Australia."

"I do not hesitate to say that whatever the government does there is only one real solution. If you cannot produce an article at a price which will enable you to justify your existence as a competitor, you cannot live, and to encourage an industry is one thing; to create such conditions as make the industry a mere hot-house exotic, is another thing."

Immutable Laws

"While the ministry is prepared to come to the assistance of this industry," the government later introduced anti-dumping regulations into Parliament. "We cannot go on deliberately living in a paradise of fools. Wages must bear some relation to the price of an article, and that relation must be a constant relation. You cannot by passing resolutions affect those immutable laws which determine values."

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will recall the direct statements made to Australian shipbuilders and workers by Mr. Hughes, when he pointed out that the government could not go on building ships at prices that left the Commonwealth in debt from £10 to £15 on every ton turned out.

It is worth noting that an estimate by an iron and steel authority, as to the extent of the drop in wages and the cut in coal prices necessary to carry on the iron and steel industry, was 25 per cent in each case, and it was suggested that the wages should be on a sliding scale, rising or falling with the ruling price of steel.

Although the Broken Hill Proprietary steel workers are at Newcastle, the coal center of New South Wales, it is estimated that the cost of coal delivered at the works is 21s. 9d. a ton as against 15s. a ton at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or a difference in coal cost alone of 20s. 3d. for each ton of steel rods.

When it is understood that Welsh coal has been offered at Port Pirie, in South Australia, at 33s. a ton as against the New South Wales coal at 35s., also delivered, it will be seen that there is something wrong with Australian coal production and it will explain why

Australian collieries are losing their hold on the markets of New Zealand, Java and Singapore.

Secret of Coal Losses

The secret of failure is largely the past attitude of the coal miners, the harassing sectional strikes, and the control by "militants," the goal of "socialization" of the mines; but lack of success has also been due to the fixed wage standards which have not allowed elasticity, and to the price-fixing by government.

Recalling that in less than 10 months of 1921 there were 422 stoppages in the Newcastle and Maitland coal mines and that the output of coal was reduced by more than three-quarters of a million tons, it is possible that the position is correctly stated by a northern colliery owner:

"There is no doubt that these acts are intended to restrict the output to the point of ending the profitable working of the mines, so that the claim for the socialization of the industry can be realized. It is part of the aggressive policy of the One Big Union ideal to create turmoil with the object of endeavoring to prove to the public that present enterprise has failed or broken down."

The hope of some Australian coal shippers is the probability of a big coal strike in the United States next April, which would give the Australians an opportunity of seeking the South American market. Even in that event, however, cheap coal from China, and the Welsh coal, may make the pace too hot for the New South Wales collieries.

Broken Hill Again Busy

As stated, the resumption of production by the British Broken Hill and South Broken Hill mines will greatly relieve the conditions of the mining center and thus lessen unemployment. A number of the Broken Hill mines cannot yet resume, but it is asserted that normal production would speedily follow a cut in the wages and a rise in hours. The depression in other mining fields has not yet lifted, though at Mount Morgan, for example, a satisfactory compromise with the men may be made.

Speaking in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, prior to that court's refusal to bring in a 44-hour week, the representative of metalliferous mines summed up the position thus: "We are in the anomalous position that with the industry depressed, thousands of men thrown out of work, and the cost of living falling, we have to meet claims for increased pay and for conditions which are going to increase the cost of mining enormously."

There remains, in this brief review of phases of industrial crisis in the Commonwealth, the question of the way out. It is doubtful whether Mr. Hughes and the state premiers have found the solution in the new fiscal Arbitration Court plan, including an appeal court, which would fix the basic wage for Australia.

The suggestion put forward by A. B. Piddington, a foremost authority in the Commonwealth and a member of the Federal Basic Wage Commission, is receiving attention. He urges the federalization of the whole system of procuring by law a living wage, and he roundly condemns the fixing of a basic wage on the assumption that every worker is married and has children. Instead he would so provide that the single man received a fair basic wage and the married man and the man with a family received a fair increased payment out of a special endowment financed by employers. In other words, by wiping out the payment by employers of money to keep more than 2,000,000 children who do not exist, he would be able to help more effectively the worker with wife and children. A basic wage would then be a basic wage, built upon by an endowment furnished by payments from employers.

The problem of adjustment, of which the basic wage question is one phase, is being solved by the irresistible pressure of facts, and the letting down of August 1 of the barrier on goods from former enemy countries may assist in the solution.

Governor Baxter to Run Again

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 31.—Percival P. Baxter of Portland, who as president of the Senate, became Governor last January on the passing away of Gov. Frederick H. Parkhurst, less than a month after his inauguration, announced today in a formal letter to the people of the State that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for a second term at the June primaries.

SWISS ANTI-LIQUOR
FORCES HOPEFUL

New Bill Would Delegate Power
of Referendum to the Local
Electorate on Matters Per-
taining to Prohibition

BERNE (Special)—Albeit a good many months have elapsed since the last federal referendum, the Swiss people are being reminded almost constantly that they live in "the country par excellence of plebiscites." Numerous cantonal and municipal votings have taken place, some of which attracted the attention of the whole Confederacy, and very many others are in course of preparation, the requisite signatures for the "initiatives"—i. e., petitions for plebiscites—being collected with the traditional zeal.

A particularly great success attended the "initiative" for an anti-liquor law introducing local option. The gist of the claim is to empower the cantons and communes to forbid the production of strong drinks within their territories. The bill in question, which is being supported by no less than 146,000 electors' signatures, is to enable the one-tenth or more of the local electorate to demand a referendum on the introduction or, as the case may be, repeal, of a local prohibition law. After the deliberation of Parliament on the bill in question the whole federal electorate will have its say on the matter regardless of the Legislature's decision.

Movement Against New Duties

There is another "initiative" quite certain to obtain the prescribed minimum number of signatures: the one directed against the raising of customs duties by the last session of the Swiss Chambers. The new customs law not having been submitted to the electorate, because the urgency clause had been applied to it, the opponents of the fresh high tariff are organizing the said "initiative" in order to bring about an ulterior plebiscite which might lead to alterations of the new order of things.

A third referendum stands a good chance of being put into shape. It concerns the Franco-Swiss Treaty abolishing the "free zone" of Savoy and compensating Geneva for her losses by granting her certain other economical advantages. Glad as the federal government and legislature were of this solution of the knotty conflict, the Genevans were far from satisfied. The local opposition to the new arrangement grew apace and took the form of an "initiative" for the rejection of the compromise arrived at after a very hard struggle. To judge by certain Zurich actions against the zone treaty, it is more likely that many anti-French electors in German-speaking Switzerland are going to endorse the Geneva initiative.

Beside these three future federal plebiscites, several important cantonal and municipal referendums have been gone through during the last few weeks, in more than one of which the totality of the Swiss Nation took considerable interest. As most previous votings, these, too, have proved the conservatism of the working of the referendum. More especially two recent plebiscites in Geneva and Berne have proved this fact anew beyond doubt, the electorate having rejected reforms accepted and recommended for adoption by the local government and Parliament.

Vote Against Woman Suffrage

In Geneva the cantonal citizens rejected by an overwhelming majority the introduction of woman suffrage, although there had been sent in a petition in its favor signed by a very large number of inhabitants, and although the local authorities had voted for them. Not even Gustave Ador's appeal in its favor succeeded in saving the bill. As for Berne, it was a question

of erecting municipal electricity works on the Sanetsch as proposed by Municipal Councillor Robert Grimm, the Socialist leader and chief of the local department of public industrial works. The Socialist Party's executive, which is generally thought to dispose of about one-half of the local electorate, gave out the parole of "pro," while the bourgeois parties did not bind their members at all, and the Progressists alone enjoined the "con." Thus the proposed measure seemed likely to win the day; in fact, however, it was lost by a considerable majority.

This plebiscite showed again how reserved is the attitude of the great masses of people toward bills necessitating heavy financial burdens. The fact that the erection of the municipal electricity work would involve the expense of not less than 40,000,000 Swiss francs was the chief reason of rejection. Besides, Mr. Grimm committed a tactical failure by giving the character of a political test to this question. He urged the electorate to vote for the plan as a sign of sympathy with the idea of socialization. To counteract Mr. Grimm's political arguments finally, nearly the whole bourgeois electorate, being adversaries of a far-reaching socialization, voted against the proposal. So the Socialist Party lost the campaign, 8900 citizens Bern voting against and only 2100 in favor.

RAILWAY VALUATION
CALLED TOO HIGH

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 30 (Special).—The Kansas Public Utilities Commission has begun the work of checking the valuation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in Kansas, as it has been made by the engineers and accountants of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Eight years ago the work of fixing the actual physical value of the railroad properties was begun. The first tentative findings have just been submitted to the Kansas Commission.

From a cursory check of some of the items, the members of the Kansas Commission believe that the valuation fixed is from 10 to 50 per cent too high. This is particularly true as regards the values determined for the lands owned by the railroads and for some of the grading items. It is asserted that land adjoining the railroad right of way may be purchased now at acre figures much less than those listed as the actual values of the railroad lands.

The valuation finally fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission becomes the valuation for rate making purposes. The values were determined by states and when finally fixed will also be the basis for state and interstate rate making. From the cursory checking of the valuation the Kansas commission believes the values of the Rock Island are too high and it is preparing to make a complete engineering and accounting check of the system in this State with the expectation of protesting the valuation before the Interstate Commerce Commission.



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LOOKING BACK ON MOROCCO DEBATE

Conclusion Reached That Former Governments Refused to Learn Lessons of Previous Uprising in Melilla District

MADRID (Special).—There are complaints that the debate on Morocco in the Spanish Parliament is tedious and wearisome, and that it leads to nowhere. There is a certain limited justification for such comments, but after all, and though they go on for weeks—and it seems to be the accepted idea that every deputy must unburden himself upon the subject of the Spanish enterprise in North Africa, whether he has anything pertinent to say or not—there is a certain value in this long-drawn-out series of speeches and arguments in which the worst traditions of the Spanish Parliament for verbosity have been marvelously maintained. This must come near to being the record debate in point of length, and is almost indubitably so when it is considered that after the Congress closed its outpourings, the Senate took up the wondrous and the bitter tale.

Yet on the whole it is well; it is doubtful if in Spain the most desirable effort could have been achieved in any other way. It is in retrospect that the value of the proceedings is best appreciated. One notices then how little inclined has been anyone in any part of either house, in the government or out of it, attached to any party to attempt to palliate what has happened or to suggest that really nobody was to blame and that such things are bound to happen in the best conducted foreign enterprises, or to offer a hint that after all it might be for the best, and that tomorrow would see all things right again.

System Rigorously Denounced
Men and implacable as have been the condemnations of both the army control and the previous governments, the whole system of the Spanish occupation has been rigorously denounced from all sides, and while the best opinion, fortified by knowledge, holds General Berenguer absolved from culpability, there is an insistent demand for further information as to the exact extent to which he was aware of the ruinous enterprise of General Silvestre and how and in what measure he was responsible for it in the peculiar distribution of high authority that was exercised in those times.

Was there or less settled conclusion seems to be that former governments closed their eyes to all that was happening before them, and most notably had refused to learn the lessons of nine years ago when there was last a serious uprising in the Melilla district, and had allowed the Moroccan army and organization to drift into a state of almost hopeless inefficiency while the arrangements for a speedy importing of men, arms and supplies in case of sudden demands were absurdly small, in fact non-existent. Trouble was thus invited, and had Abd al Krim and his intelligent followers what an opportunity Spain was really offering them they surely have seized it long ago.

Monte Arruit Felt Keenly
The encouraging points that seem to come out of the harangues in the Cortes are the proof of the courage, bearing and resource of the Spanish officers and soldiers. For honor and patriotism they have made supreme sacrifices in a manner worthy of the very best traditions of Spain. In this respect, at all events, Spain has nothing to learn from any other nation, while the desperate circumstances of government neglect chiefly, in which some of these sacrifices have had to be made enhances the splendor of the conduct of the Spaniards.

Although the people are satisfied that in the circumstances in which he found himself, General Berenguer could not send adequate relief forces to Monte Arruit and prevent the sufferings and the capitulation of the beleaguered Spanish forces, there is smaller conviction that the government could have supplied him with the means if the urgency had been appreciated, and no conviction at all that such tragedies would have been possible if the previous governments of recent years had been sufficiently intelligent and active in regard to these affairs of Morocco. Spain feels Monte Arruit keenly, and it will be an affair of bitter remembrance a hundred years from now whatever may happen to Morocco in the meantime.

Days of Dilliance Over
On the other hand less is now heard of the blustering attitude of the army, and the military juntas which were so arrogant a short time ago. Of course they are still a formidable power and may remain one, but the debate has shown conclusively that the army system and conduct is not only bad, which was known, but that it is much worse than was believed, and a continuance of the existing state of things is impossible. The army will have to be remodeled and reorganized and it knows it. The days of dilliance

are over. Less and less also will there be justified complaints of favored persons, liable for service in Morocco, being sheltered in government departments in Madrid and elsewhere, some having declared that if this had not been done there would have been men enough to go to the relief of Nador and Zeluán when the garrisons there were so sorely beset and had eventually to surrender.

The Cortes comes apparently to a conclusion as to a protectorate on civil lines which probably in the long run will not differ appreciably from the conception of development and administration that Spain has held hitherto, even if she has not followed out the conception well. We shall hear much less of abandonment in the future. The Socialists would—theoretically—abandon Morocco, and some of the radical Republicans might, though their leader, Mr. Lerroux, would see the thing through as keenly as any militarist; but it is brought home to the mass of the people and politicians that the world is not what it was in the sixteenth century and that Spain has to go her business along with the rest. If she is a defaulter anywhere, she will have to suffer for it, and in this case, in prestige and the political and commercial points that hang upon it, she would suffer keenly. She would in fact be doomed.

Great Work for Spain to Do

The best Spanish thinkers realize that, with French policy and conduct toward Spain and others being what they are, of all the moments in Spanish history this is the least propitious for any such faltering. "There may be great work for Spain to do in the future, great work in the international sense," said a thinker of much wisdom and consequence—and a certain intrepidity in expression.

An entertaining debate was that in which such politicians of former cabinet rank as Ortega Gasset and Alcala Zamora intervened. These are shrewd men, primed with facts; they do not talk nonsense and their criticisms are direct. The first named was severe in his condemnations of the loose way in which men were sent to Melilla and arrangements made.

John de la Cierva, the War Minister, then urged that it was unfair to speak of negligence without some praise for those who deserved it, that it was not good to hold back what might be grateful to public opinion when it was desirable to raise the public spirit and strengthen the will to sacrifice on the part of those who were fighting. After all the army had accomplished a great achievement and the whole world had seen what a people of this vitality had been able to do without proper preparation. The government in the crisis had done all that was possible to produce the soldiers and the people had responded with their energy and vitality.

Isolation of Melilla
One of the very best of the multitude of speeches was that made by Mr. Zamora. He emphasized a point that had not been made before, namely the isolation of Melilla and the fact that between this and the other occupied parts of the zone there was a wide space of separation containing detached positions which had always been a great danger and had threatened to have bad consequences, as eventually happened. He considered also that it had been a great mistake to undertake the whole of this enterprise with a conscript army embracing much of the native element, for this had been making the Morocco campaign every day more unpopular in Spain.

A policy of possessing the Morocco coast only would be a political and military error and an international blunder. Military action now was indispensable; when it was completed the civil might take its place. And there was no man who, as High Commissioner, could better exert the civil influence than General Berenguer, while as general in chief he had the merit of great prudence, thanks to which a second catastrophe, which might have finished everything, had been avoided.

Demand for Colonial Army
Resuming, Mr. de la Cierva said that at the beginning of the present campaign the army had simply nothing, but, little by little, they had acquired the greatest possible quantity of material, and war campaign huts, enough to shelter 8000 soldiers, had been constructed. National industry had been raised to the point that as many huts as would lodge from 1200 to 1500 men were constructed daily.

At a later stage of the debate the Marquess de la Viesca, who makes a point of scolding the Socialists, insisted that Spain should create a colonial army, and that the home army must be reorganized entirely without the intervention of the special commissions or anybody else. Without a competent personnel the establishment of the Protectorate would not be possible. He was not in favor of the abandonment of Morocco and was astonished that Mr. Besteiro should have drawn any such deduction from his previous speeches.

Straits of Gibraltar

The Marquess de la Viesca then made a few pointed remarks. While some had spoken of Spain's obligations under the treaties into which she had entered as if they were the

one cause of her Morocco endeavor, he urged that they were not in Morocco simply because of a matter of treaties, which would be absurd. The more countries that were represented in the Straits of Gibraltar the greater would be the probabilities of trouble. That was the chief reason why Spain was put in Morocco and kept there. It would be a terrible thing if "other countries" were established in the Straits, since with a few submarines and modern methods and materials they might prevent the passage of Spanish ships between Algeciras or Tarifa and Ceuta.

If "other countries" occupied fresh points on the Morocco coast, he said significantly, that would mean that on the opposite Spanish coast there would be more Gibraltars. "And then," he said, addressing himself to the Socialists, "when you have a country in full barbarity there you can go and preach your doctrines to them." Finally he said that what most concerned Spain was that Morocco should be under Spanish domination or should be independent.

Statement by Premier

Hereupon the Premier, Mr. Maurra, rose to make one of his occasional statements, tracing the early procedure on the part of the government in the matter of the campaign and remarking that within 24 hours of its being sworn into office it had mapped out the first cycle of the campaign, one section, the fortification of Melilla, and the securing of communication with it, being now completed. But after the savage ferocity that had been displayed by the Moors in the attack, it was realized that the Spanish operations could not cease at that. Just punishment according to Spanish honor and dignity would have to be inflicted on the tribesmen. In the Gomara region in the western section of the zone, where there had recently been a rising, the Rifian rebels had been driven out, and, although it was not wise to prophesy, it was believed that not many weeks would elapse before all the operations at this end of the zone would be completed.

The events of last July imposed other operations on them at all costs, and these justified the magnitude of the army. The government had determined that, without prejudice to repatriation as soon as possible, the expeditionary army must remain in Morocco to complete the military work. For this the government needed the confidence of Parliament and of the country. They might be sure that no operation that was not absolutely necessary to the Protectorate would be conducted, and that the army would not be kept in Morocco a day longer than was necessary.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY PLAN IS FAVORITE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special).—The Charter Revision Commission has adopted Comptroller Charles L. Craig's provision that the city government be vested in a local legislative body, to be known as a Municipal Assembly, which is the fundamental home rule provision in the charter drawn up by him.

The commission also agreed that this Assembly, which will probably include the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and also the Board of Aldermen with its 67 members, should be empowered to establish, abolish, consolidate and modify departments and positions in the city government; also in departments under the elected borough and county officials; but that it should not have the authority to take away from borough presidents functions bestowed upon them by the charter, that borough autonomy should be preserved.

It was further agreed that the mayor should have power of veto over the action of the Assembly but that his veto could be overruled by a certain vote, probably two-thirds, of each branch of the Assembly; also that it have power to fix salaries of all city employees except elective officers and judges of the higher courts.

SOUTH BEND PLANS MASONIC TEMPLE

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 30.—(Special).—A Masonic temple, to cost \$1,000,000, will be erected in this city. Organized Masonry of the city has subscribed for \$150,000 worth of common stock in the project and individual members of the Scottish Rite have subscribed for \$400,000 worth of 5 percent preferred stock. L. J. Oiler, vice-president of the Studebaker corporation, it is announced, will take \$200,000 worth of stock and divide it among himself and 19 other men. The temple will be 170 by 140 feet and will be equivalent in height to a six-story building.

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ENGLAND HEARS OF EFFECT OF PROHIBITION IN AMERICA

Sir Arthur Newsholme Reviews Process by Which Great Change Was Brought About in United States and Gives Statistics Showing Some of the Results

LONDON (Special).—Sir Arthur Newsholme, one of the leading statisticians of England, formerly principal medical officer of the local government medical board and recent lecturer on public health at Johns Hopkins University, has issued a valuable report on the effect of prohibition in America and its relation to the problems of public control of personal conduct. The report is very timely, since the question is receiving increased attention in England, and it has been difficult to ascertain the facts, due to the confused reports coming from the press, and to the facts that the act did not go into effect until January, 1920, so that there has been a very short time in which to draw conclusions. It is, therefore, valuable at this time to review the process by which this change has come about in America.

In the preface, the author explains that the report represents the result of three years of study when he visited many parts of Canada and a large number of American states, from California and Washington in the west, to Florida in the south, as well as many eastern cities. He points out that those who base their opinions as to prohibition in America on what appears in most English newspapers would be astonished were they made aware of the "revolution" which prohibition has made, first locally and now nationally, in the life of the states.

Need for Britain to Follow

As a student of social questions, Sir Arthur Newsholme believes that prohibition presents problems of supreme interest. He believes they "cut deep," affecting fundamentally the possibilities of social amelioration, and he expresses his conviction that since no nation liveth to itself alone, Great Britain will ere long be compelled to travel far in the American footsteps "if she is to recover expeditiously from her financial embarrassments and to hold her own in the struggle for national efficiency."

His conclusion is that "America can afford to hear with complacency G. K. Chesterton's jibe: 'Your country began with the Declaration of Independence and ends with prohibition.' For Americans prohibition is not a habit of mind, but a means to secure liberation from a great slavery; and if the will of the people remains constant, then America will have successfully carried through the boldest and most momentous experiment in social reform which the world has known."

States' Individual Approval

The first part of the report summarizes the steps by which the amendment was passed by the national Congress. It was assumed by many that the action of Congress in passing the amendment was more the result of clever lobbying than the expression of a desire on the part of the public. By January, 1918, however, 36 of the state legislatures had ratified the amendment, and within 14 months after Congress had submitted the amendment to the 48 states, 45, with a population of more than 100,000,000, had formally ratified.

Prior to the National Prohibition Act, which came into force January 17, 1920, prohibition under state enactment was in operation in 32 states and the District of Columbia, covering 76 per cent of the total area and 57 per cent of the total population of the United States. Prohibition had for some 80 years been the policy of a section of the American public, and this policy had found favor with a steadily increasing proportion of the American people.

According to Sir Arthur Newsholme, the motives leading to this development are (1) the teaching in elementary schools, (2) the desire for clean politics, (3) the activity of the Anti-Saloon League, (4) the determination to make local prohibition effective, (5)

the pronouncements of the American medical profession, (6) the increased industrial efficiency where abstinence was enforced, (7) the desire to safeguard American soldiers, and (8) the special importance of abstinence for Negroes.

Within Constitutional Rights

Sir Arthur points out in his report that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, but in 1887 the Supreme Court of the United States held that the breying and distilling properties of the country, being subject to the police powers of the state, were not entitled to this guarantee. Later a Kansas court decided that prohibition is not confiscation, the deprivation being of a privilege, not property being taken. The above decision was later reaffirmed by the United States Supreme Court on November 10, 1890.

The actual effects of prohibition are difficult to ascertain in such a short period, but the author of the report states it as his opinion that not 10 per cent of former drinkers can now regularly obtain alcoholic drinks. He explains that numerous channels for the introduction of drinks still remain, and that the chief of these is Canada, which is rapidly going dry itself. The permit system, allowing for the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes, has been greatly abused, although it is significant that of the 152,627 physicians in the United States, 78 per cent, or approximately four out of every five physicians, have refrained from taking out permits to prescribe alcohol and in 24 states not a single physician has taken out a permit.

Sir Arthur Newsholme further states that there is no evidence that prohibition has caused an increased consumption of drugs; and he quotes Dr. A. D. Bean, former president of the American Medical Association, who states that "the number of these cases (drug addicts) is very small compared with the number that were made drug addicts by the free use of alcohol in the past."

Far Less Alcohol Manufactured

The decreased manufacture of alcohol is shown in the official figures issued by the federal government. New York State in 1915 produced 13,500,000 gallons; the amount for the year ending June 30, 1920, was only 924,000 gallons. The corresponding figures for Pennsylvania were 7,166,300 gallons in 1915 and 1,269,000 gallons in 1920, while in the United States as a whole the figures for 1915 were 69,808,210 gallons as against 9,281,280 gallons for 1920.

The author states that the commodity of alcohol has become very dangerous to handle, it is very expensive, and he believes that in over nine-tenths of the territory of the United States prohibition is being enforced fairly well. The greatest difficulties have been in the eastern states which were brought into prohibition by the federal amendment and where a lax public opinion and the large foreign population have made enforcement difficult.

The final chapter of the report deals with the question of personal liberty and its relation to the precepts of good government. Here the author declares that each case must be decided on its merits, that there can be no

pedantic consistency in regulations affecting personal conduct, and that in such instances a majority will have to make the final decision.

The author concludes that "in communal life unrestricted individual liberty is impossible. 'Utility' interpreted in its highest ethical sense should determine when coercion is to be applied (Willoughby); and the reconciliation of liberty and government is to be attained by the government being a willing partner in government, and thus obeying his own will, purified from selfishness.' When thus viewed, citizenship becomes the practice of Christianity."

FEDERAL AID FUND TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO 150,000 ON ROADS

NEW YORK Jan. 30 (Special).—A remedy for unemployment in the stabilization of reasonable occupations was pointed out by Edward Eyre Hunt, secretary of the President's conference on unemployment, in an informal report on the progress made by the conference during the eight weeks since the publication of the first report, at a dinner of the New York section of the Taylor Society. Mr. Hunt said that it was encouraging that public opinion remained keenly interested in the problems of unemployment and that industries were showing interest in assuming their share of responsibility.

According to this report 150,000 men are now, or soon will be, employed as a direct result of the \$75,000,000 federal aid appropriation for the road-building plan, and there was evidence of a general movement to do work this winter which, were it not for prevailing unemployment, would not have been undertaken until next summer; that contracts were being let on condition that work begin at once. Manufacturers of road-building machinery, Mr. Hunt said, were reporting that orders which used to come to them in April were received in December, thus making road building possible in the early spring instead of in summer, as was the usual custom.

The closing month of 1921, he said, showed an increase in the construction industry of 38 per cent over the corresponding month in 1920.

The Kenyon bill to establish a future federal policy of contracting federal public works when private industry is competing for the same men and materials and to expand public works during bad times, Mr. Hunt characterized as "the most important legislation before Congress as a result of the unemployment conference."

SPOKANE FARM BANK LEADS IN TOTAL LOANS

SPOKANE, Washington (Special).—A report submitted to Congress on Jan. 9 by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon shows that the federal loan bank for the twelfth district, located at Spokane and serving the farm land owners of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, has loaned a slightly larger amount of money than any of the other federal loan banks.

From the date of its establishment until October 31, 1921, according to the secretary's report, the Spokane bank served 17,478 borrowers in the four states, lending a total of \$50,919,693. Now Orleans stood second and the St. Paul bank third in the number of borrowers.

From Idaho 3563 applicants were loaned \$12,129,110; from Oregon 3713 applicants were loaned \$12,667,453; from Montana 4954 applicants were loaned \$11,875,000; from Washington 5245 applicants were loaned \$14,248,040.

FORMIDABLE ISSUE IN KENYA COLONY

Open Hostility of European Settlers Toward Those From India Is Subject of Protest

LONDON (Special).—In British Colonial Office circles there is grave anxiety over the latest happenings in Kenya Colony, formerly British East Africa. A serious conflict of opinion has divided the colony into warring factions over the status and general position of the Indians. For many months the revolt has been spreading, and deputations asking his intervention General Smuts asking his intervention result. Mass meetings have also been held in many of the influential parts of India in support of their fellow countrymen, and strongly worded protests have been sent to the British Government.

The grievance of the white settlers against the Indians is a very old one, but it is only since the end of the war, when East Africa was boomed as a possible white man's country for former service men, that the grievance has been exaggerated. The new settlers are apparently jealous of the Indian merchant and, with little knowledge of the magnitude of the question, are seeking to oust the Indians from settlements. The Indians, it should be stated, were the first to settle in East Africa. Moreover, they have been very successful as merchants, and their initiative and enterprise has done much to open up the colony. In every way they have been law-abiding, and during the war played a very conspicuous part in the operations.

Disaffection Increases

During recent weeks the quarrel has taken serious dimensions, and the disaffection is spreading to the natives. The new white settlers have called forth a bitter criticism from Sir Harry Johnston, who is one of the best-known authorities on East Africa, and one of the first colonizers, who says they are entirely in the wrong in their insulting attitude to the Indian; furthermore, they are undermining the good name and character of the British before the eyes of millions of colored people. The propaganda is entirely selfish, and carried on with utter disregard for all the best instincts of diplomatic rule, and treatment of its fellow citizens within the Empire.

The position has now reached a crisis through the white settlers ordering a boycott of the Indians. They are sending a deputation to Winston Churchill, the British Colonial Secretary, who intends seeing them early in the new year. The Conventions of Associations, who are responsible for the deputation, have issued the following manifesto to all white settlers: "The convention urges the district associations to carry out with the utmost rigor a determined and relentless boycott of Indians in the colony."

Reduction of Asiatic Labor Urged

Other clauses in the conventions' resolutions refer to the reduction of Asiatic labor, together with an appeal for all merchants and retailers to sever their connections with any firm with Indian sympathies.

The Indians, so far, are taking their treatment with patience and confidence, hoping that the central authorities in England will put things right and give fair play. On the other hand, their leaders state that, failing the complete settlement in England to the satisfaction of the Indians, the whole of India will send a protest to the government demanding righteous treatment, as laid down in the Peace Treaty, for the social and political welfare of the colored races.

Mandel Brothers

Chicago

announce two widely noted annual events—

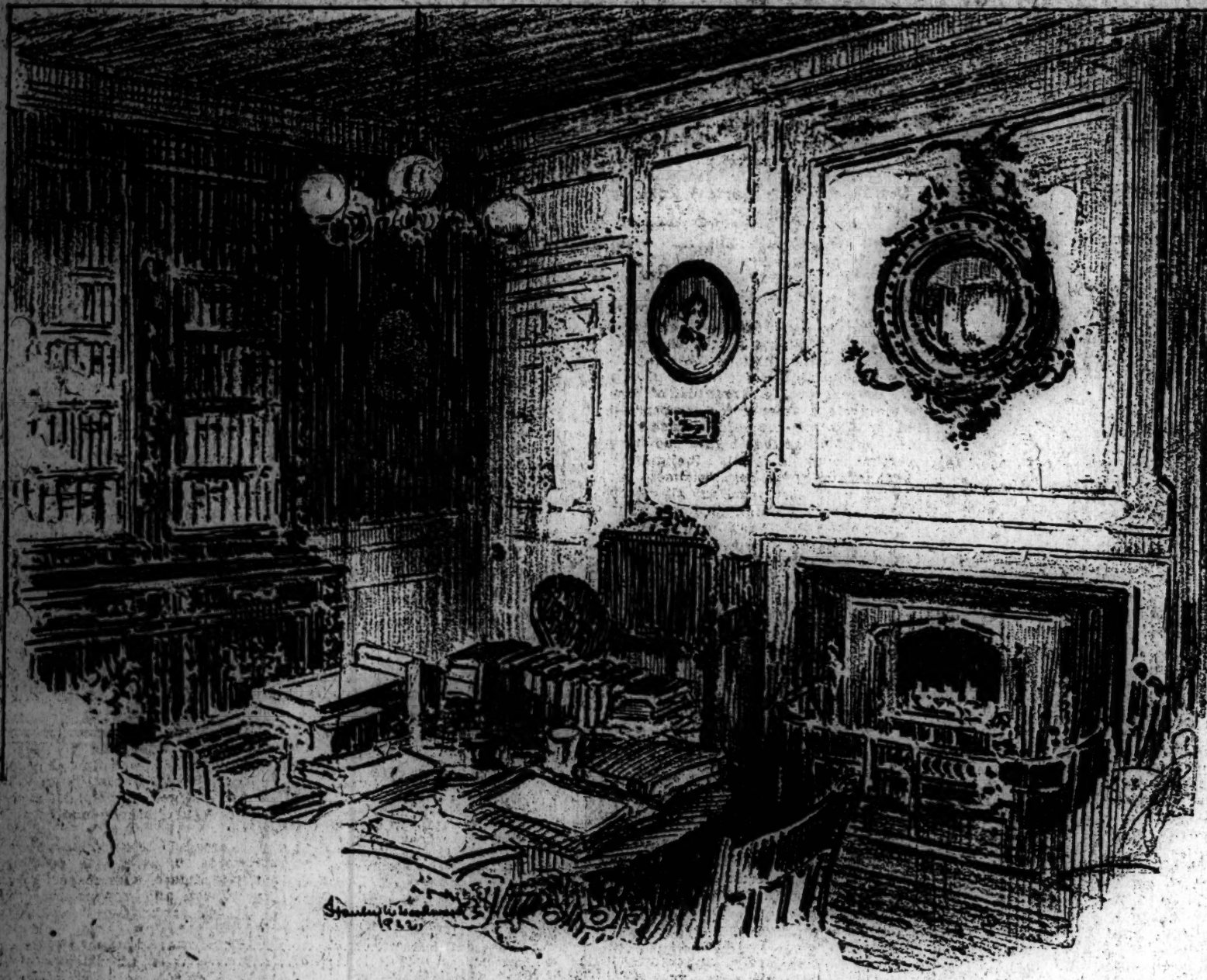
47th February
silk sale

The silks of springtime 1922—more striking, colorful, distinctive, varied, than in any season past—are represented superabundantly in this celebrated "annual," and afford values better than those you ordinarily would encounter at the season's end.

32nd February
furniture sale

with broader selections, more artistic designs, than any previous February sale here—three whole floors devoted to living room, dining room, bedroom, breakfast room and sun parlor furniture in the height of the accepted decorative mode—at savings decidedly worth while.

CHICAGO
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes
105 S. STATE STREET
Men's Shoes Exclusively
HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 143 DEARBORN ST.
Women's Shoes Exclusively
400 SHERIDAN ROAD



Longfellow's Study, Cambridge, Massachusetts

A NEW STORY OF LONGFELLOW AND A HARD HORACE LESSON

A NEW personal story of Longfellow has recently come to the surface. A woman well-known in Harvard College and Cambridge circles was the girlhood and lifelong friend of Edith Longfellow, the "Edith with golden hair" of "The Children's Hour."

The two girls finished at the select private school for girls called familiarly by them the "Evergreen Nursery." After completing the regular work they returned another year to take up the study of Horace.

In the twenty-fourth ode of Book Three, Horace makes vigorous protest against the evils arising from the greed for gold and the tendency of the time to amass riches for "vices' sake"—against "The Curse of Mammon" as one translator gives title to the ode. The meaning of the second stanza was long a subject of disagreement among scholars, and even now is not sufficiently settled not to demand an important note in various editions. This disputed point naturally came up for discussion in class and the discussion lasted the two girls all the way home. Finally they agreed to submit the matter to Mr. Longfellow.

In Craigie House

An attractive picture that of the two schoolgirls going up the terraced walk of Craigie House and passing through the fine colonial hall into Longfellow's study, which remains today as it was then.

The poet was busy at his usual place at the round table in the center of the room, but he laid down his quill pen and gave himself a gentle scholarly fudge to their eager questioning. When the case was stated, he took the book and read with the voice of poet and scholar the disputed passage:

Si fugit adimittentes
Summis verticibus dire Necessitas
Clavos, non animus metu
Non mortis laqueis expedit caput.

After once reading, Longfellow went to one of the bookcases which lined the walls and brought out his own copies. A glance at those and he gave the rendering which, as one deduces from what follows, was that now accepted by the best critics.

Perhaps the Poet Mused

The young classicists went away satisfied and we can picture the poet musing in his chair over the episode, and leaving the unfinished poem to wait his return from the interruption. Such seemingly everyday incidents are the warp of poetry; it takes the master workman to weave with the woad of imagination the rhythmic fabric of verse.

Quoting Horace

When interrupted, Longfellow was at work upon the third part of "Tales From a Wayside Inn." A few days later he called the two Horatianians into his study and read to them from the still unfinished manuscript, these lines:

And then the clamorous clock struck eight,
Deliberate, with serious change
Now measuring out the march of time,
Like some grave Consul of old Rome
In Jupiter's temple driving home
The sails that marked the year and date.

This interrupted in his rhyme,
The theologian needs must wait;
But quoted Horace where he sings
The dire necessity of things,
That drive into the real sublime
The adamant halls of fate.

These lines occur in the Interlude which follows the Student's Tale and come before the story of "Elizabeth" as told by the Student.

Naturally the young girls were de-

lighted thus to be connected even indirectly with a real poem then in the making and the friend of Edith asked Mr. Longfellow to write out the lines for her in a notebook which she had with her. Recently, in a talk about autographs, the notebook was brought out and with it came the story.

TWO MEN AND A PARROT

His cubby hole of a shop is jammed tight between two forbidding houses in a part of the city which appears to be slums and is the exact opposite. Real estate agents apply the somewhat unfortunate term "select" in alluding to the district, but in a way it reaches at the degree of smugness, of almost droll hauteur which seems to go with residence in any of the tortuous little streets that crowd up the steep hill. The simple red bricks of the houses and the architecture which, in some instances, is shabby and ornate seem to carry vague hints of uplifted eyebrows and exceeding loftiness of manner. Even the cats of the neighborhood, almost all plain and ugly, have a different look from the cats of other districts. They wear their fur with a manner. They are sleek, well-fed, lean, snobbish. They regard pedestrians with cold looks, they flee with short grunts of distaste from alien, outstretched fingers. They are something like reduced aristocracy.

So perhaps in view of all the peculiarities of the neighborhood, peculiarities which seem to be almost ingrained in the uneven bricks in the sidewalks, it is something of a mystery that his cubby hole of a shop remains his, that the spirit of the neighborhood, the sense of consuming desire to keep it merely the abiding place of the elect, does not assert itself and that some excuse is not found to serve the agent of the property with the means of telling the fellow to take his business elsewhere.

But there he is, and there, judging from his manner and look, he intends to remain. For his manner and look match the general air of determination of the neighborhood to a nicety. He is fierce-looking, with eyes that are like bright lumps of faceted coal, he has an imperious and unbending manner. He conducts his business with a stern eye to large profit, charges outrageous prices and creates the illusion of flinging up a constant challenge to anyone to dare to question his methods.

In a way it is rather remarkable that he secures enough business to go on, for his personality is not such as would appear to attract people. But he is shrewd and a good workman, and when people want things done, nowadays, it is very apt to be the good workman to whom they turn, leaving personality out, if necessary.

He never seems to have any companions beyond the irascible parrot which steps about from shelf to floor and floor to shelf, from morning till night. The only person ever seen to go there for any purpose whatever but pure business is a man who visits him, once in a fortnight, a man of as stern and forbidding an aspect as his own, who comes at dusk and stays far into the night. The shop is just big enough to hold the two and the parrot. The two men sit carefully upright on two deal chairs among the trifling clutter

of the shop, staring without smiles at each other. Seen through the foggy window they seem conversing in a manner to betoken surly tones. It is hard to tell what they talk about. The parrot always seems extremely interested, gazing from one to the other with glassy eyes and now and then intruding a sardonic phrase or piercing laugh.

It is all in perfect support of the theory that a person who is "rock-bound" through and through, who never has softer moments is practically impossible to find. For this man, appearing to have cut himself quite off from all contacts except those of stern obligation, indulges himself, on the nights when he is joined by his sterner caller, in a thoroughly human desire. When the two come together one plays a flute, the other a strange flat instrument which resembles the Persian tar. Sometimes the music is plaintive, sometimes it is fierce and rushes like a cataract, carrying a sort of desert passion and fires within it. Sometimes it is simple, a trailing little melody quite sweet to hear. At other times it is not at all simple, but, rather, complex and tempestuous. There sit the two men, the saffron mist which filters down on them from the old-fashioned light overhead enveloping them, merging their bulky figures in an illusion of companionship, staring with hard eyes at each other as they bring into harmony the two instruments. Such harmony as indicates that they must have played together for years. Sometimes they play for two or three hours. It has been known to be very irritating to the neighbors who feel that a man who has insulted himself where he was not wanted and who appears to intend to stay, has done enough without intruding noise and clamor. Many of the neighbors dislike shrill music, for sometimes the "tolling" of the flute does become very shrill.

Sometimes there are guests in the neighborhood who insist upon opening windows to hear better, and that, of course, is extremely embarrassing to hosts, for they know from past experience that the unwanted one is acutely conscious of the slightest stir which his behavior creates and, directly after there is any indication that he has been noticed at his incongruous pastime, he becomes unusually arrogant, and tries his neighbors beyond measure. For instance, when he sweeps his scrap of sidewalk at nine in the morning instead of at eight it is a sure sign that some one clamored a window the night before against his music.

The only being in the neighborhood who seems entirely satisfied is the parrot, who seems to feel the drama. She shuffles her tattered feathers and winks her brilliant eyes, and now and then, calls out awe-inspiring injunctions to people passing the window. After an evening of music she is tolerably good-natured.

REFORESTATION WORK TO COST STATE \$5000

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (Special).—Work of reforestation on land denuded of its timber in the last 30 or 40 years by the logging and lumber concerns is to be started here at once on a small scale by state officials. They have in hand \$5000 for the purpose, appropriated by the Legislature a year ago. It is said that some reforested tracts will develop saw timber in 50 to 60 years, while others will require even up to 90 years. Reforestation will be as near national forests as possible so as to gain the benefit of fire protection maintained by the federal government.

ART

Little-Known Trumbull Portrait

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—Interesting data concerning a portrait of "Trumbull in Prison," now in the possession of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has recently come to light. At the time of the surrender of Burgoyne, Trumbull, himself, a painter of note, and a pupil of Gilbert Stuart, was aide-de-camp to General Washington in the American army. Soon thereafter, however, believing himself to have been superseded by a rival in rank, he left America and sailed for England. As a soldier of the Revolution he met with scant favor in London, and was finally taken into custody and imprisoned, despite the protestations of that champion of American art, Benjamin West. During his incarceration, he conceived the idea of immortalizing the indignity thus heaped upon him and, in collaboration with Stuart, produced a self-portrait. According to a letter sent to the Pilgrim Society, Stuart painted the head, and Trumbull the body and hands.

It is not difficult to imagine with what ironic pleasure he suggested prison bars as a setting for his person. The portrait well interprets the proud, rebellious spirit of the young

soldier—a man who dared snap his fingers in the face of royal displeasure. "You appear to have been much more habituated to the society of highwaymen and pickpockets than to that of gentlemen," he told his captors ("Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters of John Trumbull from 1786-1841," Wiley and Putnam). "I am an American—my name is Trumbull. I am a son of him whom you call the rebel governor of Connecticut; I have served in the rebel American army; I have had the honor of being aide-de-camp to him whom you call the rebel General Washington. These two have always in their power a greater number of your friends, prisoners, than you have of theirs."

The portrait gains through spontaneity what it may lack in finished technique. It gives the impression of having been produced at white heat, and thus carries its message far more accurately than could a more studied production. It serves also to emphasize the simple and telling fact that, in the early heyday of American art, the artist did not consider himself a thing apart, a personage whose artistic genius might be tarnished by contact with the actual personalities and events of the day. The man of art was also a man of action, the experiences of the one supplementing those of the other. And only through contact with life and through the resultant understanding of human nature could Stuart, or West, or their colleagues produce the sincere and convincing portraiture of their time.

EVENING SKY FOR NORTHERN HEMISPHERE IN FEBRUARY

BY EDWARD SKINNER KING

Benjamin Franklin perfected a device in the shape of a particular type of open grate which threw out into the room more of the heat from the grate than previous forms of grate had given. Count Rumford also spent time and thought on more efficient heat producers. The price of coal soars and the question of heat is becoming of vital importance to all who live in northern latitudes. What a great achievement it would be if we might discover how to "can" the heat of the summer for use in winter.

The fact is that we are indeed using "canned" heat in the shape of coal, gas and oil, products of vegetation, not "canned" last summer but long ago when each tree and plant and fern in the Carboniferous age stored up in its being a portion of the sun's energy. That is the mainspring of all animal and vegetable life, the energy of the sun.

As the sun is a star, the one nearest to us, it may be, after all, that the heat problem is for the astronomer to solve. The question of obtaining more immediate effects by harnessing the sun is not new. Various attempts have been made. The most recent and a successful one is reported from Mt. Wilson, California, where the sun's heat is utilized for cooking.

The Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution has had a station on Mt. Wilson on land leased from the Carnegie Solar Observatory. At this station important investigations have been made respecting the "solar constant" and related problems. As an exemplification of the practical importance of the sun in domestic economy, experiments have been made to cook by solar heat.

The Solar Cooking Outfit

The solar cooking outfit has, according to the latest report of the director, been brought to a reasonable degree of perfection. A mirror of parabolic cylindrical shape, 10 feet long and 7 feet wide, brings the solar radiation to focus on a tube filled with oil. By a very simple clockwork the mirror is turned so that the sunlight remains focused on the tube throughout the day. The oil tube is connected with a large reservoir of oil, very much in the same way as a gas water heater is connected with a hot-water tank. All portions of the tank and tubes are protected as far as possible against loss of heat by insulation. Two covers are inserted in the rear of the reservoir so that they are heated by the surrounding hot oil.

The experience has been that food may be baked, boiled, or stewed in these ovens as desired. Indeed, during the stay of the observers through the summer of 1920 nearly all of the food prepared for their use was cooked in this solar heater. So efficient is the method that the reservoir, after it is once heated, stays hot for hours at a time, and cooking may be continued through the night or even on partially cloudy days. The apparatus proved especially satisfactory for canning fruit. Altogether it is an interesting and instructive experiment.

The Constellations

The constellations at our time of observation this month present a most brilliant effect. Gemini is overhead with its bright twin stars Castor and Pollux. Southward is the yellowish star Procyon of Canis Minor. Below Procyon we may see Sirius flashing. But Sirius is so bright that it is more noticeable.

The colors of these flashes are not due to any peculiarity of the star, but are caused by the irregular refraction of the light through the earth's atmosphere. Although some stars are red, or orange, or bluish, the light of Sirius is really white, being composed of all the spectral colors. As the colors are transmitted through the air, slight displacements are produced so that one color may be momentarily cut out, leaving the other colors reinforced. There are, while watching the twinkling when the star is not too high above the horizon, we may see a chromatic display of great beauty, but it is of purely terrestrial origin. All bright stars twinkle most when near the horizon, for then the light must come by a longer path through the air than when higher up. A planet twinkles very little, if any, because it presents a small disk instead of a point like a star, and the air cannot deviate all the rays from the disk in precisely the same way at any one moment. Hence, we may frequently distinguish a planet from a star by its steady light.

Only Nine Light Years Away

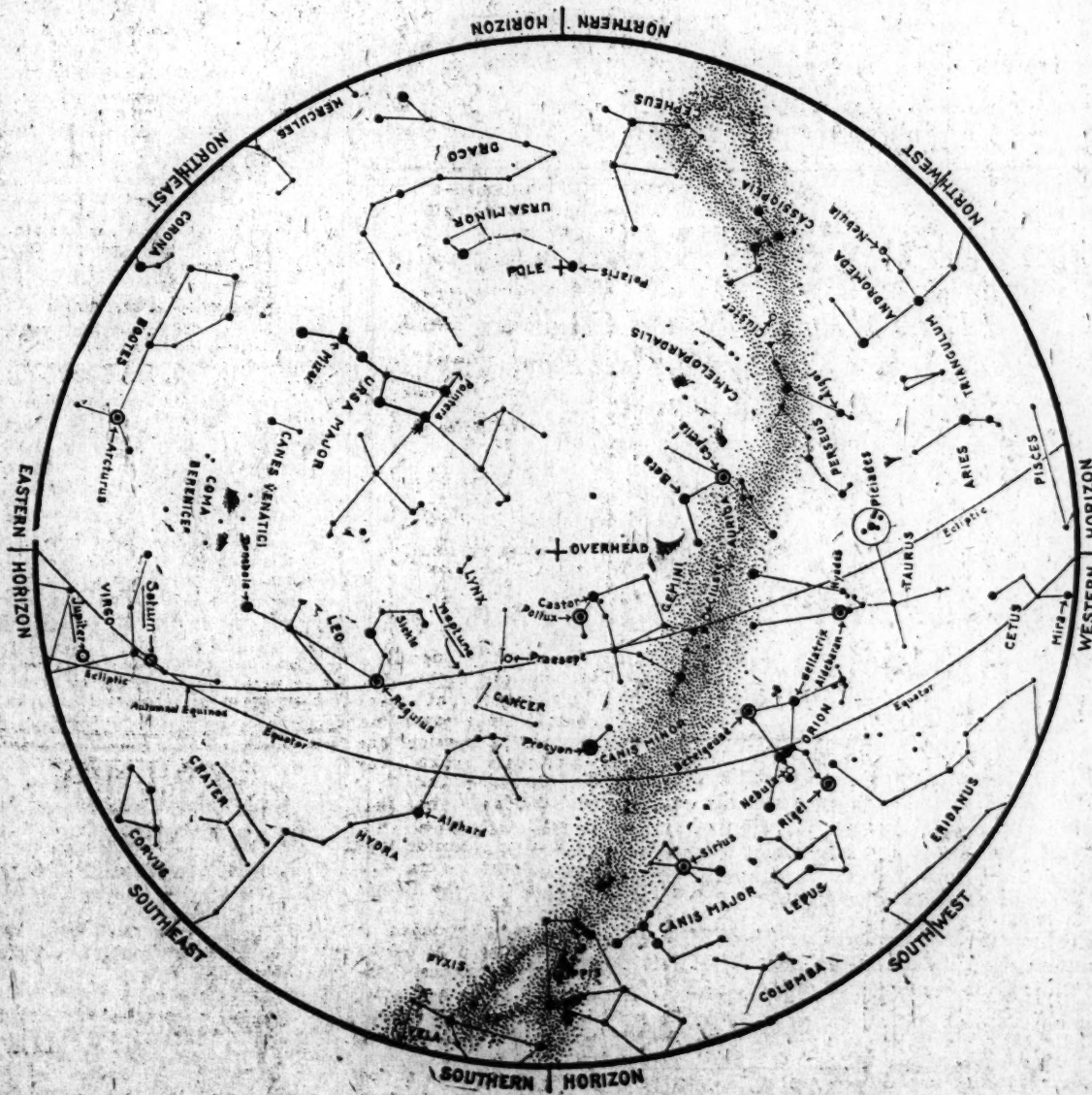
Sirius is comparatively near us, being only about nine light years away; the light of the nearest star reaches us after a lapse of a little more than four years. The real brightness of Sirius is about 26 times that of our sun.

At the right hand of Sirius in the sky come Orion and Taurus. Below Orion, the constellation Lepus and Eridanus may be seen, the latter trailing away below the horizon to the star Aschernar visible in a more southern clime. The Pleiades, although a part of Taurus, always seem to stand by themselves, and form a good test of the distinctness of vision. Most people see only six stars, but some keen eyes will discern even as many as 11 stars in this group. Of course, a telescope will show many, many more. Arcturus, Perseus, Cassiopeia, as well as Arles, Triangulum, and Andromeda occupy the northwestern quarter of the sky.

Leo's Gigantic Sickle

Looking eastward, we are immediately aware of Leo, looking like a gigantic sickle. Below Leo, the maiden Virgo appears, now adorned by two fine gems, the planets Saturn and Jupiter. In the southeast Hydra with its inseparable attendants Crater and Corvus is now present. In the northeast Boötes is coming into view with orange-colored Arcturus. Above this star, Coma Berenices and Canis Major may be found. We must not neglect to observe our faithful friend Ursa Major, swinging upward with the night and the month of the year, as it performs its dance with Draco, Cephus, and Cassiopeia around the pole. Scanning the sky we can see eight first-magnitude stars at the hours given in the caption of the accompanying map.

The planet Mercury may perhaps be seen as an evening star during the first few days of the month. As it comes into inferior conjunction with the sun on February 14, it will be practically invisible for the most of the month. Venus is behind the sun, passing superior conjunction on February 9. Saturn and Jupiter are the planets most in evidence this month, being in Virgo as shown by our map. The position for observation is steadily improving, and by the end of the month both planets will rise about an hour apart in the early evening. The planet Mars rises after midnight, being on the road from Spica to Antares. Uranus is too near the sun for any observation, and Neptune is always too faint to be seen by the naked eye.



The February evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on February 6 at 11 p. m., February 21 at 10 p. m., March 8 at 9 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON CLOTH
BUYING SLIGHT

Uncertainty as to Wage Question
and the Wide Break in Raw
Material Prices Combine to
Restrict Business Greatly

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31 (Special).—The wide open break in raw cotton prices and the agitation over a further cut in wages proved a combination sufficient to restrict trading in primary cotton goods markets during the last week. Business done was confined to small odd-lot dealing to fill in pressing needs. Prices weakened substantially in nearly all quarters, due to the drop of 2 to 6 cents a pound in the raw material and the general impression that wages in New England cotton mills are about to be reduced 20 per cent more as already done in some Rhode Island mills.

Cotton manufacturers of New England expect very little improvement in demand until the wage question is settled. The instability of the cotton market has affected business for the southern mills, where wages have already been established on the lower levels, and there has been hardly any more trading lately in southern goods than in those from eastern plants. The stronger financial position of the eastern mills was seen, however, in their firmness in the price question despite their unfavorable position. The southern manufacturers, on the contrary, were disposed to force business if possible by quoting lower prices, but the results of the last week showed the futility of endeavoring to attract business with these methods.

Print Cloth Rules Slow

Print cloths have been very slow, with demand confined to small lots of spots or quick delivery goods for immediate consumption, or for odd constructions on which the price does not figure as the big factor. Fall River reported for the week sales of only 90,000 pieces, or less than a half week's normal consumption. Even this figure was made possible only by the relatively small dealing before the big drop in cotton prices came, and consisted principally in low-cost goods of the 36-inch variety. Several deals involving 10,000 to 50,000 yards of this sort of fabrics were put through, and helped to swell the total, but had a relatively small effect on the total poundage of goods sold.

There were sales of 36-inch 64x60s at 8 1/2 cents and it was comparatively easy to get southern goods at this price. Some even sold as low as 8 cents, but Fall River was asking nearer 8 1/2 cents and sold a few small spot lots for 8 1/2 cents. A small lot of eastern goods was reported sold secondhand at 8 1/2 cents. On 36-inch 60x48s southern mills offered 7 1/2 cents and a few eastern spots sold for the same figure. Sales of narrow cloths were made on a price basis around 4 1/2 cents for 27-inch 66x52s, but there was no quantity involved and inquiry was rather flat.

Fine Goods Restricted

In fine goods the trading was limited mostly to secondhands so far as the plainer constructions were concerned, but on the fancy goods there was some inquiry, but very little in volume compared to normal times. Steadies were called for, perhaps more often than any other type of goods because of the increasing use in garment-making.

There was some inquiry for shirtings of the finer quality, but comparatively little actual buying.

Yarns Are Dull

Cotton yarn markets were extremely dull with prices lower all along the line. There was some tire yarn interest which constituted the only large business in sight.

Indications are that the present trying period for manufacturers is only temporary. When the question of wages is adjusted, there seems little prospect of anything to disturb the confidence of buyers. There are many who predict a shortage in the more desirable types of raw cotton, and this is likely to lend the upward trend that is necessary to start buying.

CENTRAL'S NET LARGER

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The New York Central road's December net was \$11,566,347, compared with \$6,865,494 in November and only \$2090 in December, 1920. Gross was \$36,340,887, compared with \$37,786,185 in November, 1921, and \$32,010,481 in December, 1920. For 1921 it was \$66,679,197, an increase of \$52,936,008 over 1920, notwithstanding that gross of \$322,538,217 was \$50,433,449 less than those of 1920.

NO STEEL "PLUS" BASIS
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—Debate that there was any such thing in the steel trade as the "Pittsburgh plus" method, by which western manufacturers claim all steel is sold on 7 c. b. Pittsburgh basis, was made at the hearing before the Federal Trade Commission by representatives of the United States Steel Corporation. Counsel declared the only existing basis is that set up by each producer.

LESS SILVER PRODUCED
MONTREY, Jan. 31.—Mexico produced 33,000,000 ounces of silver in 1921, compared with 36,700,000 ounces for 1920. This falling off is due largely to the temporary closing down of smelters, low price of the metal and difficulties of getting ore transported. Prospects are favorable for a large increase of silver production this year.

DIVIDENDS

General Asphalt, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable March 1 to stock of February 14.

Idaho Power, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 18.

Martin Perry Corporation, quarterly of 50 cents, payable March 1 to stock of February 15.

Weetamoo Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable February 1 to stock of January 25.

Sagamore Manufacturing, quarterly of 5%, payable February 2 to stock of January 25.

Pocasset Manufacturing, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable February 1 to stock of January 23.

Colorado Fuel & Iron, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable February 25 to stock of February 6.

Beacon Oil, 2%, payable January 30 to stock of January 24.

Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel has passed the quarterly due at this time. Continental Paper & Bag Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common and preferred, payable February 15 to stock of February 8.

Pressed Steel Car, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable February 23 to stock of February 7.

Twin City Rapid Transit, 2% on common, payable February 10 to stock of February 3.

Franklin Company, semiannual of \$5, payable February 1 to stock of January 24.

Tampa Electric Company, quarterly of \$2.50, payable February 15 to stock of February 1.

International Harvester, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable March 18 to stock of February 10.

Houston Oil, semiannual of 3% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 25.

Hamilton Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1, payable February 15 to stock of January 28.

Hardy Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable February 1 to stock of January 27.

Emerson Shoe, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 26.

Ipswich Mills, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 26.

Philadelphia Company, semiannual of \$1.25 on 5% preferred, payable March 1 to stock of February 10.

Pure Oil Company, regular quarterly of 2% on common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, regular semiannual of \$2.50 a share on preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 8.

Consolidated Gas Company, regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4%, payable Mar. 15 to Mar. 9.

Studebaker Corporation, regular quarterly of 1 1/4% on both common and preferred stocks, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Eddison Company extra out of undivided surplus earnings of 2% on capital stock, all of which is held by the Consolidated Gas Company.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
Demand: Jan. 31 Mon. Parity close

Sterling... \$4.21 1/2 \$4.26 1/2 \$4.86 1/2
France (French)... .0830 .0827 1/2 .1920
France (Belgian)... .0790 1/2 .0789 1/2 .1920
Lire... .0453 1/2 .0452 1/2 .1920
Guillem... .3890 .3885 .4020
German marks... .0040 1/2 .0040 1/2 .2380
Canadian dollar... .25 1/2 .25 1/2 .1.00
Argentine pesos... .3561 .3550 .4245

BEIJING'S BUDGET FIGURES
BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—A deficit of 1,000,000,000 francs (currently \$79,500,000) is anticipated on Belgium's total budget for 1922, estimated at 7,450,000,000 francs. The so-called ordinary budget, however, is expected to balance.

YEAR'S OIL OUTPUT GAINS
OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 31.—Gross oil production of the United States in 1921 was 472,891,512 barrels, a gain of 30,228,558 barrels over 1920.

GOOD RALLY IN
TRACTION BONDS

Although Good Advances Are
Made From the Low of Last
Year They Are Still Well
Under the High of 1917

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—While local traction bonds have made a substantial rally from the low of last year, they are still from 18 to 35 points under the high of 1917. The total funded debt of local traction companies at present has a market value of about 40 per cent of par value, while the market value of the stocks is considerably lower.

The greatest loss is shown in Columbus Avenue & Ninth Avenue 5s of 1923, which are 85 points under 100, the high of 1917. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s of 1924 show a loss of 66 1/2 points from the high of 1917 and Interborough Metropolitan 4 1/4s of 1926 a loss of 58 1/2.

Interest has been revived in traction bonds and the general trend has been upward, based on improvement in earnings for all companies, pronounced in some local instances.

The best showing was made in the issues of Third Avenue Railway Company, adjustment 5s of 1920 gaining 27.34 points, or more than 100 per cent above the low of last year, and refunding 4s of 1920 gaining 20 1/2 points at 61. This reflects the strong financial position of the company and its ability to tide over the period of high prices on a 5-cent fare. The company has not paid interest on its adjustment 5s per cent bonds for nearly four years, but has built up a substantial cash fund that makes it possible to resume these payments now that earning power is returning to normal.

The following compilation of New York traction bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows high prices reached in 1917, low in 1921, and closing or last prices Jan. 30, 1922, with advances over the low of 1921 and declines from the high of 1917:

Issue	1917	1921	1922	High	Low	Adv	Dec
B'klyn R T 5s 1/2 401 1/2	22 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2
Conv't 4s 2002 7 1/2	25	38 1/2	13 1/2	38 1/2	25	13 1/2	38 1/2
3-year 7 1/2 nts 1921	40 1/2	60	19 1/2	37	19 1/2	37	19 1/2
B'klyn R T 5s 1/2 401 1/2	22 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2
B & M 4 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
C & N 4 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
In-Met 4 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
In R T 5s 1/2 401 1/2	22 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2
Krs Co 2 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
Lx Ave R T 5s 1/2 401 1/2	22 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2
Man Ry 4 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
2d 4s 2013	27 1/2	42 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
Nas El R T 4 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
N Y R T 4 1/2 42 1/2	27	56 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
Adj Income 5 1/2 42 1/2	27 1/2	42 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
Third Ave ref 4 1/2 42 1/2	27 1/2	42 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
Adj Income 5 1/2 42 1/2	27 1/2	42 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2
Third Ave R T 5s 1/2 401 1/2	22 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2	35	13 1/2	66 1/2

Offered in exchange for 5% notes due July 1, 1918, parity at that time about 97.

AKRON INDUSTRIAL
ACTIVITY REPORTED

AKRON, O., Jan. 31.—Sales of all rubber factories in Akron during 1921 aggregated \$328,726,551, according to latest tabulations. Employees totaled 38,861 and factory and office payroll amounted to \$68,840,256.

More than \$13,500,000 worth of steel goods were manufactured in the city during the war, while the clay product industry reported sales of \$4,852,000. Total sales and output by all Akron factories during 1921 totaled \$387,462,000, compared with \$640,923,000 in 1920.

PANAMA ROAD HAS DEFICIT

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Panama Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1921, reports a deficit after charges and taxes of \$917,527, compared with net earnings of \$782,719 in the preceding year.

COPENHAGEN HAS
BANK DIFFICULTY

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.—Stock exchange governors have decided no quotations shall be given out on shares of the Copenhagen Discount-Revisions Bank until shareholders have considered a reconstruction plan, announcement of which is received quietly. The bank's losses through financing concerns, with large holdings of German marks, are put at 50,000,000 kroner (normally \$13,400,000). It is proposed that the capital of 48,000,000 kroner be reduced to 22,000,000 kroner and the reserve of 16,000,000 to 2,000,000 kroner. The Danish National Bank will guarantee a new share issue of 14,000,000 kroner.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
GREAT NORTHERN

December	1921	1920
Operating revenue	\$7,675,081	\$3,778,845
Operating expenses	1,216,720	229,385
Twelve months		
Operating revenue	101,317,204	124,957,865
Operating expenses	12,480,988	869,535

BEST WOOL IN DEMAND

LONDON, Jan. 31.—There were 9120 bales offered at the wool sales today. Low grades were again slow and irregular, but the best kinds were in animated demand.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Plans for reorganization of the Beaver Board Companies provide for immediate underwriting of \$3,000,000 of additional capital and the placing of the company in such a position as to enable it to continue an important factor in the trade. Formation of two companies is proposed, one an asset company and one a holding company, similar to the present concern.

In the first nine months of 1921 France sold 20,026,000,000 francs of national defense bonds, compared with 35,000,000,000 in the entire year of 1920.

Erie road repair shops at Buffalo, N. Y., have been leased to the Semi-pole Construction Company, a private corporation of Buffalo men. The lessees intend to call back to work all former employees.

Preferential obligations of Cuba are expected to be met by J. P. Morgan & Co. and deducted from the \$5,000,000 loan amount to \$1,892,936, mainly exterior debt.

A cable from Manchester, England, says wages of 100,000 workers in dyeing, bleaching and finishing trades are reduced 16 per cent under the sliding scale agreement.

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NEW ISSUE

\$2,500,000

The Melbourne Electric Supply Company, Ltd.

Twenty-Five Year 7 1/2% General Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Series A

Dated December 1, 1921

Redeemable, at the Company's option, at 102 1/2% and accrued interest, viz.: as a whole, but not in part except for the sinking fund, on December 1, 1930, or any interest date thereafter on six months' notice (or, in the event that State or Municipal authorities exercise their right to purchase the property in 1925, on the earliest possible interest date thereafter on three months' notice), or for the sinking fund on December 1, 1924, or any December 1 thereafter, on two months' notice.

BUSINESS: The Melbourne Electric Supply Company, Ltd., organized in 1899, furnishes electric light and power for a population of 437,000 in the suburban districts of Melbourne, the capital and chief seaport of the State of Victoria and the present seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

SECURITY: These \$2,500,000 Bonds will be secured by direct general mortgage upon the Company's properties. Total authorized issue limited by provision that the aggregate amount of General Mortgage Bonds and prior lien securities may never exceed amount of paid up capital stock.

ASSETS are valued at more than \$11,500,000 after deducting current and accrued liabilities. Against these assets the total funded debt is only \$4,664,800.

These Bonds are followed by stocks having a present market value of about \$7,200,000.

NET EARNINGS for the year ending August 31, 1921, \$1,053,678, or more than 5 1/2 times interest charges in that year, and more than 3 times present interest charges, including interest on this new issue

EARNINGS:

Years Ended August 31	Gross Revenue	Net applicable to interest	Interest Charges
1917	\$1,441,264	\$710,909	\$144,666
1918	1,689,536	780,373	190,060
1919	1,852,505	864,021	192,958
1920	2,296,429	1,033,236	211,196
1921	2,768,586	1,053,678	207,051

DIVIDENDS: Company is paying cash dividends of 8% per annum on \$2,433,300 Preference Shares and 10% per annum on \$3,693,200 ordinary stock, which has been the rate during each of the last nine years.

CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND: 1% per annum of all Series A Bonds issued, first payment December 1, 1923, to purchase or call Series A Bonds at not exceeding the redemption price. Sufficient to retire about 55% of the Series A Bonds before maturity.

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 101 and accrued interest yielding over 7.40%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

New York 44 State Street, Boston, 8
Chicago 80 Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3

Higginson & Co.

The above statements while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

STEEL'S DIVIDENDS
AND EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Directors of the United States Steel Corporation have declared the regular dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks.

The quarterly report of the corporation for the period ending December 31, 1921, showed total earnings of \$19,612,033, net income of \$11,322,012, and a balance from undivided surplus of \$5,280,901. These figures compare with total earnings of \$18,518,058, net income of \$10,774,262, and balance from undivided surplus of \$6,965,504, in the previous quarter. Total earnings for 1921 amounted to \$92,708,829. In 1920 total earnings amounted to \$176,686,898, in 1919 they were \$143,539,063 and in 1918 \$199,350,680 was reported.

GRAIN PRICES IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Wheat turned downward in price during the early trading affected by setbacks in foreign quotations. Buying, however, became of greater volume after the market had undergone a moderate decline. Rallies, however, proved to be only transient. The close was weak, 1/4 to 1 1/2 c. net lower, May wheat 1.13 1/2 to 1.18 1/2 and July 1.04 to 1.04 1/2. Sea-board corn demand was less active than has recently been the case. The finish was heavy, 3/4 to 1/2 c. net lower, with May 65 1/2 @ 63 1/2 @ 7 1/2.

SHOE CONCERN'S PROFITS LARGE

After profit-sharing with employees, the Endicott Johnson Corporation, a shoemaking concern, in 1921 showed earnings equivalent to \$10.92 a share on the 337,800 shares of common stock outstanding.

ELECTRIC BUSINESS BETTER

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Business is picking up at the General Electric plant here, and optimism is expressed over the spring outlook. No large orders have been received lately, but work is being done on a fairly extensive scale on production of apparatus for stock. This has resulted in the taking on of more men.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Cotton futures closed steady: March 15.41, May 16.19, July 15.80, October 15.41, December 15.34. Spot steady; middling 15.70.

EXCHANGES AND BALANCES

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Exchanges \$839,100,000; balances \$63,800,000.

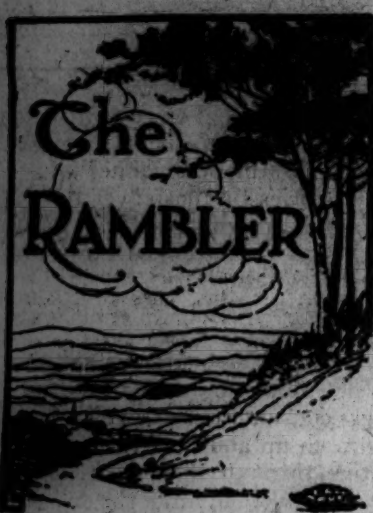
LONDON STOCK
MARKET HEAVY

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Recessions occurred in oil shares on the stock exchange and the undertone was heavy. Shell Transport & Trading was particularly affected because of the announcement of the new issue of second preference stock, and it sold at 4 1/4. Royal Dutch was 33 1/2 and Mexican Eagle was quoted at 3 1/2.

Dollar descriptions were weaker. They moved with the New York exchange. Argentine rails held well, but adjustments

**PRIME MEATS, POULTRY
AND PROVISIONS**
8 SPRING STREET
Recent Delicacies Telephone 343

THE HOME FORUM



The Uses of Urbanity

In 1908 Viscount, then Mr. Bryce, made an address to the students of the University of Virginia on founder's day, and chose for his subject, Thomas Jefferson. In the course of that address Mr. Bryce said that "no one must ever be afraid of being in a minority" and the tone in which it was said and the rest of the matter are much stronger and more persuasive than the words of fanaticism and violence. The work and services, the unflinching industry, above all the even temper and the fairness of Viscount Bryce are not for me to enlarge upon, but are only an occasion for every thinking man to ponder upon the words that are quoted above and to be thankful for that quality of moral and intellectual urbanity which is revealed by the whole address. I say this because calmness and fairness are mighty weapons, most useful to them that live in democracies.

Weighing Votes

Bryce gave great credit to Jefferson for his convictions, nevertheless he points out that the founder of the university "evidently had his misgivings," which were probably caused by actual facts observed and by that reasoning which every man of sense must have followed, whether he like the conclusion or not, namely, that a majority as such is an arithmetical expedient. Bryce puts it in a nutshell when he says, "The majority must not doubt prevail, for no means, has been discovered of weighing as well as counting votes"; in other words, quantity and quality are quite different things.

New Bryce, the courageous liberal in thought, can say what really exposes a great popular fallacy and yet give no offense, because he does it so urbanely. He does not rant, he does not sophisticate, he does not imply

that opponents to his view are dangerous members of the commonwealth.

Gentle Manners a Great Service

The man who keeps his convictions strong and his manners gentle performs a great service, because this manner of thinking almost invariably results in taking away personalities. It does not attack "you," "him" nor "them"; it advances the proposition that a certain posture of thought is inaccurate.

You cannot be angry for very long with a syllogism, but you can make a most ridiculous exhibition of yourself in being angry with a person; you can rout and expel a faulty middle term, but when you attempt this with a person, it is a mere question of avoidpulpis and, on the whole, undignified. When I say "you," I am least personal, gentle reader, for it means all of us. In this work, the urbane man is most useful and of great value, for his appeal is to the excellence of those who for the moment disagree with him, not to their defects.

The pleasant, moderate, self-controlled manner of stating things may be not of much use for headlines, but it gives results that are good for the community. One notices very often that men who have very great knowledge and experience, who have not sat in a study and pondered a formula, contenting themselves with its excellence, are very moderate in stating their views. This means no relaxation of conviction, it does not mean that they have any fear for the soundness of their reasoning, but on the contrary shows that they know that it is sound and hope with much good will that others will share it. A bridge builder, who has seen a rule in mathematics proved a thousand times does not grow excited about it; he has seen and experienced its beneficent and invincible soundness and trusts it.

Reducing Mulishness

On the side of convictions, we are all mules, we hate to be driven and the instinct is sound. To the urbane, the kindly and gentle is given much to reduce that mulishness; in political thinking and argument, the urbane man never gives his opponent a grievance, but makes him a friend, though perhaps some will think me not urbane in using the word "mule," but pray remember that I said "all of us." Look about the world today and see at what can be computed the achievements of violent thought and act. They are mighty little and nowise edifying.

The history of all processes of thinking and speaking where there is not this element of fairness and urbanity, is always the same. After the first trumpeting has fallen away, after the dust of prejudice has a little subsided and men are reminded that their work, their duties and themselves are not changed, they begin to think and to reason. They may not analyze very closely, but they ask themselves why they are bound to think as somebody else thinks, especially when they have been rather sharply told to do so and here is where the urbane man would have done most lasting work. He will argue fairly and will not use "the catchwords of a dominant party," but will use the words of friendliness and courage, because he has seen that the essential rules are far above the question of personal likes and dislikes.

It seems to me that the more good will is developed today, the sooner we shall realize our hopes that the world can be a pleasant place to live in. There are many causes ostensibly good that are presented to us as though their advocates had a very low opinion of good will or anything like it and for a moment no doubt useful in its proper place, but of questionable advantage in the spreading of opinion and the convincing of understanding.

The Accurate Man

The urbane man is by no means a weak man; the moderate man, the really moderate man, is an accurate man, and knows that there is no need of exaggeration. There are those who cannot state any view of their own without the aid of a trombone, and for a moment no doubt useful in its proper place, but of questionable advantage in the spreading of opinion and the convincing of understanding. It is this which impels one to observe the likeness between Lord Morley and the author of "The American Commonwealth." Both men of strong convictions and great reading, both liberal in their thinking and their manner of looking at great questions, they nevertheless have both of them in their styles, which otherwise greatly differ, a certain calmness of statement and a recognition of a desire for equal judgment in the reader, which you perceive with a great relief after some outpourings that are shed upon a more or less well-meaning public.

Commoner in Conservatives

This serenity and moderation of thought are by no means the characteristics of all liberal thinkers, indeed I am inclined to think that one sees them oftenest in the so-called conservative, but when it happens that a liberal and a conservative each have a good deal of conservative reading, we find that they are apt to share a common urbanity, a neutral ground of recognized facts, and we breathe the easier to know that here is one spot where there will be no screaming and no discourtesy.

There are various forms of kindness, from coals and blankets to that moral delicacy which can guide and not wound, help and not condescend, and today after the excursions and alarms in destruction, the kindness that may do more good than all others is that unspoken urbanity which looks not for foes to crush, but fellows to welcome. We may congratulate ourselves that it was displayed by two famous men that wrote and spoke the English language so that their fellow men's strength was not lessened and their own honor was kept bright for our example.

J. H. S.

Greenness Comes

Like tongues of flame, like water showering, dripping,
Green life slides down the branch,
from bushes shaking
A verdant dew, or, out on a long
curve slipping.
At the far extreme to a shivering soft
foam breaking.

A spring in the desert, a fire in the darkness leaping,
Greenness comes, transparently roofing and walling
Garden ways with an indolent downward-sweeping,
Or mounded high, . . . aspiring, . . . airily falling,
Or leaping fan over fan. A green and golden
Lucid cave enfolds us, cunningly vaulted,
With delicate-screened high chambers to embolden
Birds to flutter and sing or nest exalted
In swaying sanctuaries, and the Lime-tree's clustering
Flowers to blow that the leafy ways be fragrant.

—Martin Armstrong.

The Drive to Amalfi

"The next morning," writes Pauline Stiles in "New Footprints in Old Places," "behold, the mountains were covered with mists and it was raining on the day of our long anticipated Amalfi drive. Nevertheless we started off at nine. There were two carriages drawn by three horses hitched abreast; but Miss Fairbury and I rode in a cart behind a strong, ambitious, little pony. We clattered down a steep cañon to the coast, and then began that superb forty-mile drive along the Mediterranean. The mountains rise abruptly from the sea, and the road is cut out of the face of the cliffs, winding, climbing, twisting, coiling about the curves of the shore. Little pink, blue and yellow villages cluster thickly all along the way; hoary Saracen towers cling to the rocks at the edge of the sea, and higher on the peaks are those of other times. I was amazed at the audacity of man, for every bit of the steep mountain sides is used for farms and homes, perhaps just enough ground for the house, one olive tree and a few vegetables. The olive, orange and lemon trees grow on terraces, built up with stones and, oh, what labor! They are trained on arbors, and are covered for protection by dried grapevine or thatched roofs.

"And the people, living on these crags so green and flower-decked above the sea, complete the charm—the bright-clad old women and girls, barefoot, who trudged over the stones of the road . . . the old men, perched on the roadside parapet, who played weird tunes on pipes like gay old Pans; the goat herds, huddling their flocks into rocky caves to let us pass; the black heads tied up with scarlet cloths; the shining eyes peeping down from the terraces above; the dirty babies who learn to walk on paths so steep, it is a miracle that they do not all tumble into the sea below—that 'wine-dark sea' of blue and purple shadows, which licks the rocks with singing tongues.

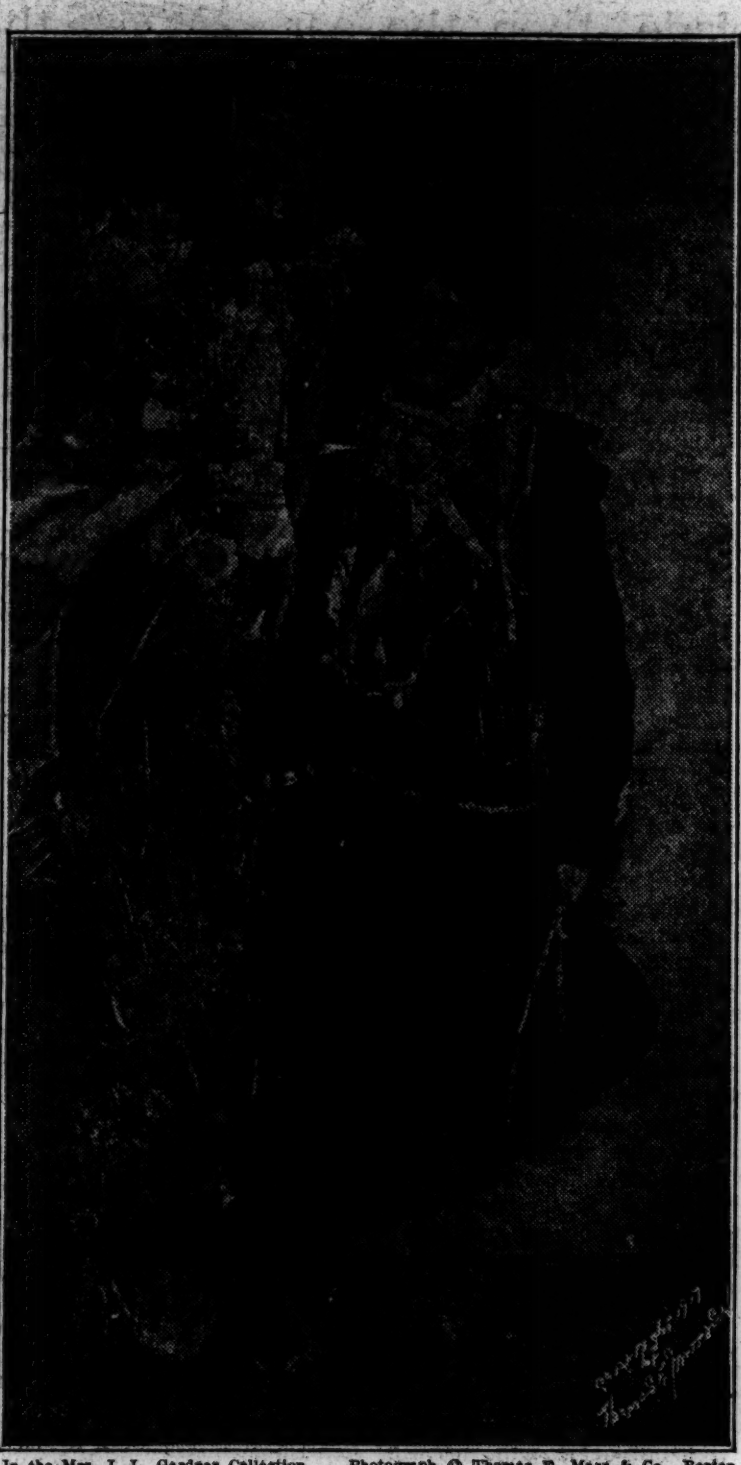
"All morning we rode through this loveliness until noon, when we turned off the main road and climbed the mountain to Ravello. The road followed a wild and rugged cañon, so steep our little pony gasped for breath and the husky young driver jumped down and walked. On the terraces among the rocks and mountain growth of the lower slopes there was a silver shimmer of olives and the glow of lemons, but the tops of the mighty peaks were lost in billowing clouds. Long-winding steps cut in the mountain led up into the mists, and the lemon and olive pickers, bent under their baskets, climbed through the red-brown blur of stones and foliage.

"Oh! they called to us across the gorge, and it seemed as if a thousand voices answered from all the rocks. . . . As we climbed higher we plunged into mystery, for the mists were so dense all the view was hidden; and when we arrived at last we saw the tiny piazzas, the cathedral and the fountain, and the cyresses against the quaint campanile of the Ruffolo palazzo through a veil of rain. We ran up a long flight of steps to the Pension Palumbo, where we ate our lunch before an open fire in a room opening on a garden. Afterwards I hurried out upon the terrace, glad to be alone. The rain had stopped, the mists lifted and all the shining mountain tops and valleys could be seen. Far, far below was the sea, and the sound of children's voices and church bells came sweetly up the gorges to the little garden-terrace high above the shore.

"We went to see Palazzo Ruffolo, where Robert the Wise and Boccaccio were frequently entertained. Beyond the court and the vaulted banqueting hall was the garden. When Wagner saw it he said: 'Here, at last, is the enchanted garden of Klingensor!' "Ravello, romantic, idyllic, incomparable! A place in which to linger forever, and we had to ride away, so soon, behind an obdurate pony, long looking back at the grey campanile. . . . We soon reached Amalfi, a little town on a pebbly cove, and the Capricci Hotel, which was once a monastery, on a ledge high and sheer above the water. We had a long climb up the steps to reach it, while a crowd of mercenary boys . . . sang (truthfully) 'La Donna è Mobile,' and turned handspins on the road below."

Pope's Love for Reading

As much company as I have kept, and as much as I love it, I love reading better, and would rather be employed in reading than in the most agreeable conversation.—Pope.



In the Mrs. J. L. Gardner Collection Photograph © Thomas B. Marr & Co., Boston
"The Harvest Bearer," from the painting by Antonio Mancini

Mancini's Striking Technique

Antonio Mancini, portrait and figure painter, resides (1900) at Rome, where he has a studio in the old artists' quarter in the Via Margutta. He was born at Narni, in Umbria, and studied under Domenico Morelli and Stanislao Lista at Naples. Mancini's work invariably attracts attention wherever exhibited by the extraordinary character of its technique. There is no drawing, in the usual sense of the term. The paint is applied to the canvas in patches of unequal thickness, and the whole appearance of the work suggests a rapid impromptu execution. These striking peculiarities of technique seem to have characterized his style from the beginning. . . . The artist, however, has won for himself a position of considerable prominence, and has received commissions for portraits from many persons of distinction. It is due to him to say that his portrait work is far better than anything else he attempts. He is more sober, more reasonable, more logical; he evidently puts more restraint upon himself, and by an effort of will forces his production into a shape where it can be understood and even admired by persons who have no liking for the extravagant and abnormal in a work of art. . . . Jacassay, in speaking of Mancini's methods of work, says: "This fantastic artist used to work in a singular way with his canvas on the floor, and looking glasses all around his model; as the result was marvelous his method of obtaining it was praised as evidence of genius. . . . As in the Gioconda of Leonardo da Vinci, there is in the eyes of his faces a depth of meaning—an indefinable something, subtle, unexpressed— which makes us penetrate into their very humanity, and wonder about their thoughts."—"Modern Italian Art," by Ashton Rollins Willard.

Through the Brush in Fiji

At Tumba Mills, most of the timber is obtained from the forest eight miles farther up the river. I journeyed up the Ndreketi in a boat one day, to see the timber cutting, being conveyed by four natives from the mill, and attended by Gideon, who acted the distinguished stranger, lounging on the seats, and entertaining the rowers with long tales and many boasts. By this time I had learned a good deal more Fijian than Gideon supposed me to possess, and I could understand something of what he said. One long serial story that occupied nearly an hour, and was listened to with the deepest attention and interest, excited my curiosity, after a while, and I tried to make it out. . . . It was neither more nor less than an exact inventory of everything we had to eat since we left Lambasa! . . .

The forest, or "bush," when we reached it, was delightfully dim and cool, after the glare of the river. A rough "skid road," crossed over with logs, had been cut through it down to

a cliff above the river, over which the timber was slid into the water. Teams of ten to sixteen bullocks hauled each log from its home in the forest to the river highway, and once in the water, the timber was floated or rafted, according to its weight, down to Tumba Mill.

The "bush" here has very few flowers. There is little light under the overarching roof of lofty boughs, where the sun comes only as a thin trickle of stray beams, sifted through the canopy of close-set green. Orchids are found at times; and I heard rumours of strange, rare blossoms, unknown to botanists, appearing here, and in Tavuni, a great island not far from Vanua Levu. (It may interest men of science to know that in September, 1904, some white settlers in the latter island found a single specimen of a flower never seen before—a huge single blossom, shaped like a vase, and larger across the top than an ordinary soup-plate. It grew close to the ground, had apparently no leaves, and was very much ruffled and fruted at the edge. The colour was a grayish-lilac, with a large, dark brown, cone-shaped pistil in the center.)

"Oh, the wonders of a tropical forest! the tough lianas that barred our way at every step, and had to be slowly and painfully hacked through—the brilliant honey-birds hanging like living gems on the rich blossoms—the marvellous chameleons, three feet long, that crept sullenly away at our steps, changing colours as they went! We could hear the fierce, wild boars and dangerous wild cats crashing their way among the thickets not far off; myriads of beautiful birds darted through the air; serpents and centipedes crept at our feet, and formidable ticks let themselves down from overhanging boughs. . . ."

The above, I know very well, is what the reader expects, when hearing about tropical forests; so I have done my best to write the kind of thing that is popular. It will out, however. I didn't see all those things—though they were undoubtedly there, and I suppose, therefore, I ought to have seen them. Stanley would have seen them; so would Burton or Livingstone, or any decent traveller. The wild boars and cats would have come up to call on him at once, instead of keeping ten miles away; the snakes (harmless all) and chameleons would have come out of their holes, and off their high branches, and sat in his lap, or he'd have known the reason why. . . . But as for me, all I saw was a flight of parrots, gorgeous green and blue, with red necks, squeaking away across a clearing. . . .

Honey-birds—dainty little black-and-white creatures that hang on the scarlet hibiscus blossoms, and dip their beaks into the honey-vessel of the flower—I only saw about the suburbs of Suva; and wild boars, cats, fowls, goats, or cattle I never got a glimpse of anywhere. This is not what is expected of a traveller. I know, and I humbly apologise for my deficiencies. . . . "Fiji and Its Possibilities," Beatrice Grimshaw.

Popularity

Avoid popularity. It has many snares, and no real benefit to itself; and uncertainty to others.—William Penn.

Spiritual Hope

IN his message to the Corinthians, Paul very logically associates hope with faith and with the charity which is love; for the quality of hope is as certainly essential to a man's temporal and spiritual well-being as are faith and love. The constantly recurring experience of disappointed human hope indicates, however, that such hope rests upon a false basis, and that, in order to be effectual, hope, just as surely as faith and love, must rest upon a spiritual foundation. The frequent failure of worldly hope is due to the fact that it springs from a false conception of existence and is molded by belief in the reality of matter. From this unstable basis, only ephemeral expectation and attainment can, at best, arise. When hope, like faith, is directed to spiritual reality, it rests upon the sure foundation of God's unchangeable law and infinite power. It is thus distinguished from worldly hope in that the object of its quest is the realization of divine good, which is manifested, not as matter in material conditions, and things, but in man's spiritual dominion over all material conditions. Christ, or Truth, is the only foundation upon which men may securely build their hope for any permanent good; for hope that is thus based is delivered from uncertainty and the possibility of disappointment, and abides in confident expectation of present and eternal harmony.

The necessity and the wisdom of centering all hope in God is recognized throughout the Scriptures. "Happy is he," the Psalmist writes, "that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God." Christ, Truth, cannot deceive hope nor shatter faith. Such desolating experiences attach only to the unreal hopes that are centered upon a fluctuating material basis and that foster false expectations of a material good. The need of purified hope, a hope that is turned from matter to divine Mind, or God, is a universal one, a fact which is recognized by Paul, when he writes of the strong consolation which is gained by those "who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us: Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil."

To be able to place all hope in God, in the spiritual reality "within the veil," it is first necessary to gain a right understanding of God. Indeed, it is, and always has been, ignorance of God that has misled human hope into bypaths of false promises. The inability of material sense to perceive that Spirit is the only reality is what prevents those who depend upon the evidence of material sense from placing all their faith and hope and love in the keeping of the God who is Spirit. That it is possible for men in this age to understand God with

demonstrable certainty is owing to the great work accomplished by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Of the effect upon hope and faith of the true understanding of God, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 446 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "To understand God strengthens hope, enthrones faith in Truth, and verifies Jesus' word: 'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.'"

This true hope, purified and elevated by the understanding of God in Christian Science, has an immediate and continuously transforming effect upon individual character. Paul refers to this effect of quickened spirituality, when he writes, "For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did; by the which we draw nigh unto God." This process of spiritual aspiration necessarily results in the gradual disappearance of material beliefs before the increasing spirituality of thought; and this, in turn, results in greater harmony in individual experience. The true understanding of God destroys all false desire to gain anything that is unlike Him, but it impels the genuine endeavor to perceive and to reflect the divine nature. This conscious progression out of material beliefs into a truer conception of being is the only means of approaching God and becoming like Him.

As the individual consciousness changes from a material basis of belief into greater spiritual understanding, as a result of the "bringing in of a better hope," the operation of divine Spirit causes the manifestation of material belief to seem less real and so to begin to disappear. Hopes that are disappointed because they are misplaced begin to give way to the true hope that is demonstrable and that cannot therefore deceive. The fruits of spiritual hope are necessarily wholly spiritual; but they are appreciable to human sense in the healing of discords and disease. This simply means that as the spiritual governs thought in place of the material, beliefs of sin and disease cannot at the same time rule thought and be manifested. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 451 of Science and Health, "If our hopes and affections are spiritual, they come from above, not from beneath, and they bear as of old the fruits of the Spirit." It is this inseparable healing efficacy of spiritual hope that distinguishes it from mortal hopes and leads it ever onward to clearer proofs of the supremacy and reality of Spirit and the consequent unreality and nothingness of matter and all things material.

What Are We Going to Do?

But packing for storage instead of for moving implies subtler and more painful anguish. Here indeed we have a tonic for the soul, for election must be made among one's belongings; which are to be stored, and which to accompany? Take the subject of books for instance. Horrid hesitation: can we subsist for four or five months on nothing but the "Oxford Book of English Verse" and Boswell's Johnson? Suppose we want to look up a quotation, in those late hours of the night when all really worth while reading is done? Our memory is knitted with a wide mesh. Suppose we want to be sure just what it was that Shakespeare said happened to him in his "sessions of sweet silent thought," what are we going to do? We will have to fall back on the customary recourse of the minor poet—if you can't remember one of Shakespeare's sonnets, at least you can write one of your own instead. Speaking of literature, it is a curious thing that the essayists have so neglected this topic of moving. It would be pleasant to know how the good and the great have faced this peculiarly terrible crisis of domestic affairs. When the Bard himself moved back to Stratford after his years in London, what did he think about it? How did he get all his papers packed up, and did he, in mere weariness, destroy the half-done manuscripts of plays? Charles Lamb moved round London a good deal; did he never write of his experience? We like to think of Emerson: did he ever move, and if so, how did he behave when the fatal day came? Did he sit on a packing case and utter sepulchral aphorisms? Think of Lord Bacon and how he would have crystallized the matter in a phrase.—Christopher Morley.

All Dappled With Rich Sun

How many evenings, walking soberly Along our street all dappled with rich sun, I please myself with words, and happily Time rhymes to footfalls, planning how they run: . . . —Christopher Morley

Before Printing

Before the art of printing all education was of necessity mainly oral; the scholar had to hang on the lips of his masters for whatever knowledge he expected to acquire in the college, academy, or parish school; his only hope beside this was the rare privilege of looking at a manuscript in some collegiate or monastic library.—Smarius.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Tariff and Foreign Debts

It is no reflection upon President Harding's grasp of the tariff—a subject which has always been at the very base of the policy of his party—to say that his recommendations upon this vexed question are thus far a little vague and possibly a little confusing.

The World War brought to every nation new problems. It brought to the Republican Party in the United States the necessity of changing fundamentally the policy which, more than any other one, has held it together during its long and usually victorious career. For the Republican Party has been, ever since its foundation, the party of protection—usually of high protection. As the successor of the old Federalist Party, it inherited this policy and has, at times, carried it to a point of which its originators never dreamed. Because of the high importance assumed by the tariff in Republican councils it has been largely the party of the manufacturing states, although for reasons growing out of our own Civil War, the agricultural states of the middle west were long Republican. In late years as the infant industries of which we used to hear so much have reached maturity, popular approval of the tariff shibboleth has greatly lessened, and its value to the Republican Party as a rallying cry has seriously suffered. This among other reasons contributed to the Democratic successes of recent years.

But now the party is confronted with an economic situation with which it has never before had to grapple. The Republican President in his recent message did not dare to abandon the time-honored doctrine of protection to American industry, nor will he permit himself to suggest any abandonment of the doctrine that we should maintain ample employment and high standards of wages at home by erecting barriers against the competition of foreign producers. But he sees the difficulty of erecting these barriers under existing conditions, and of long maintaining them at any prescribed height.

For today America is a creditor nation. When it was a debtor nation, sending abroad millions of dollars annually in payment of interest upon loans made either to the state or to various American industries by foreign capitalists, and when this was supplemented by the expenditures of American tourists abroad, estimated to reach high into the hundreds of millions, it was possible largely to shut out foreign goods from American markets. Today the world is debtor to the United States. The mere interest account on loans made to the allied powers exceeds \$600,000,000 annually, all of which must be paid in gold or in the products of the debtor countries. Gold they have not. An uncomfortably large proportion of the world's visible supply already rests in the vaults of the Treasury at Washington. If foreign peoples wish to pay their interest—to say nothing of some portion of the principal annually—with their products, how can tariff walls be erected to keep these products out? The problem is one to perplex the economist and to distress the practical politician; who has long found an effective rallying cry in "Protection to American Labor."

The President seeks to meet the situation with a tariff commission with broadly flexible powers, by the exertion of which it can continually change the rate of duty levied upon products coming to our ports. As he says, very truly, "A rate may be just today and entirely out of proportion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable and not unnecessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent adjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of Congress for any one or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall go a long way toward stabilization if there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation."

This recommendation is clearly open to the criticism that it sets up a body with delegated authority while the constitutional prohibition of the delegation of the authority of Congress is explicit. Nevertheless the recommendation is in the line of broad statesmanship; it suggests a course which has long been favorably discussed in business and financial circles. There is usually a way under our not very flexible Constitution of doing the common-sense thing; and it is probable that out of the discussion of this presidential suggestion will come some method for giving it effect.

It is, however, interesting to note that very much of the difficulty which the President finds in reconciling the ancient protective policy of his party with the new financial and economic conditions which the outcome of the World War has forced upon the United States would be very largely removed if the enormous inter-allied debts, which compel a steady interest payment of six hundred million dollars a year, were all canceled or at the very least deferred for a prolonged period of reconstruction.

Information that the raven owned by Charles Dickens (stuffed, of course) is now in the vault of the Anderson Galleries, New York, waiting to be auctioned off in February, arouses wistful cogitation. This particular bird was described by the great English novelist in "Barnaby Rudge," written in 1841. Yet here is the bird, a trifle dusty perhaps, looking just as it was when it cawed at Charles Dickens, but no longer rasping forth its slogan, "Never say die." It brings to mind other famous birds. What became of the skylark that Shelley saw mounting into the sun? Or the albatross that fell to the Ancient Mariner's crossbow? Where is the raven that suggested sable melancholy to Edgar Allan Poe? And the nightingales that sang to John Keats and Matthew Arnold, where are they? Even with the blackbirds that sang but a few years ago to Francis Ledwidge. It is not wise to stuff the birds of dreams.

Understanding Japan

HOWEVER Clio will ultimately balance the ledger of the Washington Conference, we may already see that one entry of distinct worth is inscribed on its asset page. As the average American was forced to acquire not a little of European geography and conditions by the great war, so now he has been led to learn, as never before, of the complicated facts which make up what today calls its Pacific Problem. To most of us, a scanty information as to the Hawaiian group and the Philippines, along with a quite superficial acquaintance with the Chinese and Japanese situations has comprised till now all to which we could lay claim. The isles of the South Seas were no more than names somewhat indefinitely associated with Stevenson or Louis Beck. Those wondrous Indies which comprise so really the wealth of Holland proposed little beyond coffee. East Siberia was a terra incognita.

If in much of all this the most still remains to do, yet our interests have been stirred along with our awakening realization that the United States has so real a rôle to play in this part of the world. It has been brought home to us, too, that our own is not the sole viewpoint of the subjects involved. We have recognized, for instance, and perhaps for the first time, that with Japan at the very heart and center of most of the oriental tangles we must see that Island Empire's position with the eyes of Tokio, as well as of Washington, if we are to be of any true aid in the untangling. This is not to say that we are to admit Japan right in all her contentions, and retire from positions we have earlier taken. That would be judgment, and judgment, to be worth the name, must be based on two sets of facts. Have we such two sets? Our own we know; do we really apprehend Japan's? In other words, if we are to do permanent and mutually advantageous business with her, if we are to assist the world by first assisting her to a better stand before it, we must appreciate where she finds herself, and therefore follow her arguments with an honest appraisal of their true worth. Toward this, surely, the Conference has helped us. Better than ever before do we realize Nippon's economic needs and the not less than unique industrial riddle her government is called upon to solve.

So experienced an observer of the Sino-Japanese situation as J. O. P. Bland, who speaks to the text with an authority second to none, has been saying lately that the one foremost desideratum in our occidental survey is an accurate comprehension of the Japanese dilemma. With that would come prompt willingness that she have a completely "fair deal," and in turn, from that would follow automatically a "sensing," in Tokio, that all worthy contentions not only would be listened to but adequately complied with. All of which would be tantamount to a change of policy on the part of the Japanese authorities, who have (however mistakenly) been led into many of those recent courses of action, to which the western world has taken proper exception, in the belief that only by "indirect" methods, at times even underhanded or high-handed, could she gain for herself in China a position of an advantage equal to that won by the other great powers, longer established there, and now (it was urged) opposed to all competition. It was the ancient argument "We've got to do it this way or never do it at all" which too many of the Japanese leaders have used in arguing their anti-Chinese programs.

Once let it be realized, wherever the Mikado holds sway, that the powers are entirely willing that Japan should cooperate with them on equal terms in the up-building of that strong China which the world of today so sadly needs, that it is the intent to curtail special privileges, granted in regrettable yesterdays, as fast as today's developments will allow, and it will be seen that what has for so long been one of the danger points in international relations will steadily simplify itself,—and that a foremost factor in that more workable equation will be the assumption by Tokio's statesmen of a policy toward Peking not to be objected to because no longer objectionable. It may well be added that the steadily growing influence of the new liberal group in the islands, led by Ozaki, will be found thrown always on the side of such a change in the national policy.

It all starts with a fuller, and so a fairer, understanding on the part of Americans of this most important of the Pacific questions. It all depends on our recognition that there are two sides to this penny as to all others, and that we shall seriously handicap our good intentions by continuing, albeit unconsciously, to hold to the idea that no good can come out of the Tokio Nazareth. Wherefore we write it again, if only for the emphasis of the repetition, that one unquestioned asset of the nine-power gathering at our capital has been the increase it has brought to the education of the average man.

Non-Cooperation in the Philippines

ONE lesson learned from the experiences of those who represent British rule in India, and by those similarly responsible in Egypt, and with that lesson being almost daily emphasized, is that it is but a step from what has been somewhat indefinitely described as Non-Cooperation and the rather more aggressive quality of civil disobedience. Strangely enough, the effort of those who are preaching in the far countries this doctrine of Non-Cooperation, seeks to make it appear that in it there is nothing which smacks even suspiciously of disloyalty. Perhaps they would not even plead guilty to so inconsequential an offense as insubordination to the established order. They seem to find, in studied non-cooperation what they hope may prove to be a safe middle ground, where safety is somewhat precariously assured those who, while failing to participate in open revolt against the government, stubbornly refuse to lend it active aid in any of its legitimate undertakings, or sympathy in times of dire extremity.

There is nothing commendable in such an attitude, if it be judged and estimated by any of the standards familiarly used. There is nothing patriotic in such half-hearted endurance of what has come to be regarded as an offensive administrative authority. Simple non-cooperation, until it becomes, by what seem to be involuntary processes of evolution, a more pronounced activity in the form of civil disobedience, may possess, in the eyes of the ingeniously ingenious, a seductive if not an

irresistible appeal. The actuating impulse may perhaps be likened to that which prompts self-styled martyrs to whatever cause to go on hunger strikes, or the irrepressible small boy, determined to avenge some paternal edict too literally enforced, to refuse to partake of apple dumplings, supposed to be his favorite domestic delicacy. But the particular weapon described seems for the moment to be the favorite offensive means by which the Oriental has found it convenient and safe to manifest his disapproval of those administrative agencies which heretofore have not been found offensive or objectionable in any unbearable degree. For the time being the inclination is to regard this means of offense, unusual in any general application heretofore, as a product of the inventive genius of the Oriental. It is altogether too subtle and too cunning to claim Occidental origin. Those of the Western country are altogether too clumsy and too heedless to apply so insidious a weapon. Non-cooperation is not of the Occident.

It may not be a matter of surprise, therefore, that the report comes from the Philippines that what amounts to a manifesto commanding non-cooperation with the American Government in the islands has been issued by the Liberal Nationalists, led by Prudencio Armigero Azmy, former Labor Commissioner to Hawaii. The platform of these Liberal Nationalists contains this declaration: "Also resolved to make it known publicly and notoriously that the Filipino people would commit an act traitorous to their national cause if they continued to cooperate with the American Government in the Philippines in the face of the recommendations of the special mission."

The recommendations referred to are those made by the Wood-Forbes mission in its report to the War Department at Washington. The recommendation which has been regarded as particularly offensive, no doubt, is that which proposed that the present general status of the islands continue until such time as the people are able to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands. To insure the adoption of such a course, the mission proposed that the representatives of the United States in the islands have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of their position. This amounts to a recommendation that in the present division of authority in governmental matters, particularly in the selection and confirmation of appointees, the President of the United States have the final deciding voice. To insure the undisputed right to exercise this power, it was proposed that the Congress of the United States declare null and void legislation which has been enacted with the intent to diminish, limit or divide the authority granted the Governor-General under the terms of what is known as the Jones Law.

It is too early to estimate the strength or influence of the Liberal Nationalists in the Philippines, or to measure the opposition to the existing administrative authority. The report of the Wood-Forbes mission was encouraging to those in the United States who had hoped always for the advancement and ultimate independence of the native peoples of the Philippines. It sought to make quite clear the belief of the investigators that the time had not come for the extension of governmental powers heretofore withheld. But it made still clearer what was declared to be the inadvisability of permitting, until full responsibility had been assumed, political practices which threaten to add to the burden of a friendly protectorate. It is against this that it is proposed to wage a campaign of innocuous non-cooperation. The open warfare of the former wild tribes of the archipelago would be as welcome as this insidious campaign of Muhammadan reprisal.

Building Zones in Cities

ZONING, which has proved advantageous for a number of American communities, notably, it is said, for the city of New York, has lately been proposed for Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich., and for other towns, large and small, of the United States. A constitutional movement, zoning seems to seek that equipoise of relations between the people and the state, between one group of citizens and another, and between one individual and another which the growth of industry has disturbed. Primarily a land question, zoning is declared to make for stability of investment value to owners, and stability of tax value to the town.

More intimately, as described in a pamphlet issued by the Cambridge (Mass.) Planning Board, Prof. William F. Harris, former chairman, zoning is a question of a man's right to be protected in the occupancy of the place where he lives or where he conducts his work. Particularly, it is a question of his being able to enter his premises without having to stumble over obstructions put in his way by neighboring proprietors, to breathe the air of his garden without annoyance from the fumes of mill chimneys, and to look out of the windows of his house without having unsightly objects imposed on his view. In its actual application, zoning divides a city into districts—principally three—and prescribes how the buildings in each district shall be used. At one extreme is a residential district, from which commercial structures, generally speaking, are excluded. At the other extreme, anything is allowed that conforms to the ordinary building ordinances. Between these two districts, or zones, is a business district, in which heavy or obnoxious manufactures are forbidden to be carried on.

Considerable social change is obviously implied in such arrangements as these, suppose they are adopted from Maine to California. Indeed, a complete overthrow of manners, especially of bad manners, might be involved, could they be put in force the world over. What would become, for example, of John Galsworthy's thesis in the play, "The Skin Game," if zoning were universal, and if factory owners were forbidden to set up their shops right at the windows of people's dwellings?

But zoning means more than division of a town into residential, manufacturing and business districts. It means, in a full development, division also into what are known as bulk districts. According to the proposals submitted for Cambridge, one zone should be recognized

where buildings of the height of the office type and another where those of the height of the apartment-house type are appropriate; and still other zones where buildings that run to a few stories or that cover only a certain portion of the ground are permissible. Cambridge, Mass., is wrestling with this problem now. In the British metropolis where agitation for "the higher London" has just begun, consideration of a zoning system might well precede any other action.

Further, the problem, as the Cambridge committee seems to have found it, is not only one of town management, but one of popular consultation as well. For while zoning ordinances, drawn up and passed in proper form, can be made effective through the police power of government, all ordinances written into the law of a municipality are known to last only as long as they answer to the wishes of the citizens. Neighborhood sentiment as well as the opinion of the whole mass of the citizenship must be consulted. Mutual concessions are essential to the success of any plan in which the good of a whole neighborhood can be attained only by a certain measure of sacrifice imposed on individual landowners. But the record shows in this, as in so many other affairs of everyday life, that what may appear to be a serious sacrifice of self-interest proves often to have been a source of great individual profit.

Editorial Notes

ALAS, a silent tragedy is stalking through England. The country squire is passing away. The England that Anthony Trollope loved will shortly be no more. And this is because the landowner finds it impossible to retain his domains. One has but to gaze into the London Times and note the country estates that are announced for auction. Three reasons have been offered for the breakup of English country life. They are the difficulty of raising rents, the difficulty of reducing family expenditure, and the increased pressure of local and national taxation. Archibald Marshall, the English novelist who has been in this country for some time, discussed the changes of life in England recently. He saw that the squire, ruddy and happy on his country estate with his fox-hunting and big dinners, would ere long be but a figure of fiction if the difficulties of living in England did not lighten. According to the advertisements that appear in English papers these difficulties have not lightened. Romantic England suffers. But was the fox-hunting squire quite as useful in the economic life of the nation as he was to the writers of fiction?

IN VIEW of the British small boy's abiding devotion to that rarely seen beast, the elephant, it is to be hoped that the Prince of Wales, on his return from India, will find some means of acquainting his young compatriots with his impressions of the quadruped in its native land. His opportunities of observing the "hathis" have certainly been exceptional. Reports, amply supplemented by photographic evidence, go to show that the greater part of the ceremonies in which the Prince has figured have been held before a solid background of monster elephants; and that much of the Prince's triumphal progress has been between whole avenues of the stately animals. Nor are these ordinary elephants of the sort that receive peanut offerings in circus or "zoo." They are seemingly of enormous dimensions, gorgeously caparisoned, with gilded trappings, gilded tusks, painted trunks, bejeweled necks, bearing on their backs a brilliantly attired mahout, and behind him a lofty edifice which raises the whole to an almost fabulous size. Surely the small boy has a prescriptive right to hear all about it!

GOVERNOR SCOTT C. BONE's first annual report on his Territory requests more liberal laws and a government nearer home for Alaska. Can it be that the Territory which has furnished such material for fictional romance in the past few years is going to have a Home Rule question? The governor recommends that the administration be centralized at Juneau as much as possible, and when one considers the waste of time that is unavoidable when questions must be referred to the Department of the Interior in Washington the meat of his argument is patent. It comes with some surprise when Governor Bone states that the population of Alaska has decreased 10,000 in the past decade. Apparently a colonization plan should be worked out that will bring agricultural cultivation to the interior of Alaska and then a government, much like a state government, instituted to direct its own affairs.

MARK SHELDON, Commissioner in the United States for the Commonwealth of Australia, should give California food for thought in his statement that the Far Eastern question is of far greater importance to Australia than it is to the United States. Australia, he points out, is one-tenth larger than the United States, has a population but slightly larger than that of Greater New York, and has directly north of it 750,000,000 people of a different race and color. It is easy to see where the eyes of the overcrowded, poverty-stricken yellow races of China would naturally turn. The Japanese problem is not acute, for there are but a few thousand Japanese in Australia, and their activities are mainly confined to pearl fishing. But from China will come an immigration problem that will probably vex Australia far more than our Western states have ever been troubled.

It is not too early in the year, apparently, the numerals on the calendar indicating the return of the biennial election period, for aspirants for state and congressional offices to offer their candidacy. East and west, north and south, there are modest announcements of the receptive attitude of those who declare their willingness to "serve." But there is apparent, wherever there are candidates, a determination on the part of those who are expected to accept at their face value the pre-election promises of the aspirants, to impose a somewhat more comprehensive definition of the term service that has formerly been insisted upon. The public "bloc," than which there is none more capricious and exacting, may be expected to make, in the coming campaign, demands which the old-school politicians never dreamed of,